onger period than six months, and home for the Weekly

John W. Bloodworth, la Equity. and others.

Exparte. Exparte.

DY VINTUE of a decree of the Court in this cause made at Spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public day of July, 1864, the tracts of land set forth in the petition, viz: One tract on the East side of Burgaw Crock, the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court on the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court on the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court on the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court on the Court on the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of Jere, Hand; on the Court of the North by the Lands of the North by the Lands of the North by the Land bounded on the North by the lands of Jere. Hand; on the south and East by the lands of William B. Player, and on he West by the lands formerly belonging to Jesse J. One other tract in Middle Sound District, in said county, adjoining the lands of John A. Sandera, I. T. Alderman and others. Said tract, by estimation, five hundred and fifty

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CARCLINA,

Court of Fleas and Quarter Sessions, April Tirm, 1964. Tames F' Spine, Assignee of L. R.

Fdwards and wife. Nascissa Ed-wards, and Nancy Jones.

wards, and ward wife, Eliza

John M. Baison and wife, Eliza
Fdward Winders and Petition for Partition

Seadham of Land. wae, Lany Winders, Needham Johnson, Isaac Johnson, James Johnson and wie, Kirty Ann Johnson and wie, Kirty Ann Johnson Anna J. Johnson and Adam Caraway and wife, Betry

J. Caraway.

If appearing to the sa isfaction of the Court, that the udants in this case, Needham Johnson, Isaac Johnon, James Jeheson and wife, Kitty Ann Johnson. Anna J. chasen and Adam Caraway and wife, Betsy Jane Caraway, or six weeks su cessively at the Court House in Kenaus wile, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also is the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said dedants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they he same will be taken pro confesso, and heard en parte as to thein.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk. HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as administrahave been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all cressing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this

By Command of Maj. General Whiting: JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1:04. WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 14, 1864.

the candidates for the office of Sheriff should canvass

expression of this desire, is that one of the three candi- value of a paper currency actually greater in propordates is personally unknown to a large number of the fore known; and which had expanded its volume with people of the county. It is for the candidates themselves to do as may seem And the most remarkable feature of his cabest in the matter of canvassing. We make this refere reer is that he effected this by a system of

It would rain it it could, but since it cannot, it drops

proach to a shower with which we are favored. CONTRIBUTIONS .- We cheerfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the sufferers of Washington, N. C., and will forward the amount

without delay to the proper person, as requested: Patrick Murrhy, of Sampson County,..... \$ 50 00 :: ......

Dawson T Durhein,

Special Appeal.

In consequence of representations made to the Soldiers Ald Society, or the benefit to be derived from the use of Pavelocks by men in the trenches, the Ladies have demined to make five thousand in as short a time as possi-They have written to the Sister Societies in Columhaia, Augusta, Atlanta, and Fayetteville, urging that each hould contribute a like number, by which means twenty Havelocks will speedily be provided as safeguards against the burning sun.

To enable the Society in Winnington to carry out this intention, they make the appeal to consignees and cwners versels, merchants and others for pieces of damaged g ods, as without a ch assistance the lunds at their dispo sal will not permit them to purchase the necessary materials. They trust hat gestlemen connected with the block ade business will respond with their accustomed liberality.

Movements of Specie. The total imports of gold bullion and specie during the et tour months of 1534 amounted to £5.533,501, against \$3.544.183 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £5, 645,779 in the corresponding period of 1861. The largest contributories of gold continue to be Australia, Mexico, Sou h America (Brazel excepted.) and the West Indies and the United States. Thus Australia serrus gold to the value of £1, 100,168 in the first four months of 1863, against £1, 408.201 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £1.856, 773 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £1.856, 8. America, and the West ledies. £2.091 141 this year, against £1.856,509 in 1863, and £554.723 in 1862; and the United specie in the first four months of 1864 amounted to £5,688, 217, against £5,234,599 in the corresponding period of 1863. and £2.725,784 in the corresponding period of 1862. To these totals France contributed £2.913,277, against £1,584 848 in 1863, and £1,238 314 in 1862; Spain and the Cr paries £407.7.7, agai st £797,137 in 1563, and £ 60,249 in 52; Egypt, £1,105,659, agains £586,773 in 1863, and £458, 75 m 1862; and Berzull 55 468, against £458,173 in 1864, and £4 999 in 1862. The total majo is of silver builn and specie in the first four mon as of 1804 amounted to 24,3-5,440, against £3.6123:6 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £2,994,187 in the corresponding period of 1862. To these totals Ecignom contributed £577,050, against £168.71 in 1863 and £172,947 in 1862; France, £606,220, against £310,937 in 1863, and £352,773 in 2862; and Mexico, Fouth America, (except Brazil.) and the West Indies, £1095,634, against £2.418,381 in 1863, and £1,624.979 in 1862. The total exports of solver bullion and specie amounted to £1 166 046 in the first four months of 1864, against £3,079 588 in 1863, and £3,602,774 in 1862. Of the e totals, £749,187 went to France, against £351,454 in 1-63, and £28,702 in 1862; and £3,189 894 in 1862. Of the large £32 2,035 in 1863, and £3,189 894 in 1862. Of the large total set down to Egypt this year, £755,761 was coin, total set — China, &c...) and £2,393,806 bullion (chiefly for ras nearly esta, hished this year between the exports and imports of gold and silver bullion and specie, the total imports having been \_0.898,844, while the total exports were £9,854,253. In the Corresponding period of 1803 the tried to pass off for less than 45 years of age, but that 214,187; and in the corresponding period of 1862 the total imports were £8,412,9.6, and the total exports £3,328,558.

The Atlanta Appeal has the following upon the possible movements of the two armies in that neighbor-

The paramount consideration with General Johnston at this time is the preservation of his army, and we also confined to guardhouse. have no idea that he would hazard its existence in the defence of Atlanta or any other particular place which may be subsequently wrested from the possession of the invader. While it is perplexing, as well as humiliating, that so much of our territory and so many of our towns and cities are surrendered to the enemy, it is no doubt the wisest policy when contrasted with that of saving and preserving our armies. These the country ing the past week. Seventeen shells were fired at the eannot afford to lose, and must be preserved at the ex- city yesterday, and but few last night. pense of territory and everything else. Recognizing ty which may, for the time being, drive us from pillar m. Battery Gregg fired two shots at Castle Pinckney. to post, or subject us to the temporary rule of our des- In the afternon Battery Haskell opened on Gregg, firing pised and hated invaders. Even if Atlanta must be five shots. Considerable activity was observed amongst en up, which we do not believe, we teel that Sher-

ed to hand over the city to his temporary rule and domination.

Supreme Court. Opinions of the Judges in the following cases have

Smith vs. Thomas, in equity, from Daplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Shaffner vs. Fogleman, direct-Croom. Said tract containing, by estimation, four hundred ing a sale of the land. In Roberts vs. Roberts, from Cleaveland, in equity; heirs at law to execute deeds, &c.-reference for account of rents and profits. In Suramey vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declairing plaintiff not entitled to that part of fund in de-

Terms-Credit of twelve months with approved securi- fendant's bands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In Worth vs. Gray, in equity, from Ranolph, bill dismissed with costs. By MANLY, J - In Johnson vs. Olive, Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Reaves vs. Chambers, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In

Woodford vs. Higley, from Lincoln, effirming the ber frilties have been taut her. judgment. In State vs. Drake, from Davie, errorjudgment for the State. In State vs Sam, from Davie no error. In Herbert vs. Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In Melver vs. Worthy, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. In Lynch vs. Bitting. in equity, from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs. Mc-Kirney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Croosland vs. Shober, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J .-- In Murchison vs. McNeill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Walker vs Walker, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire ne notion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made novo. In State vs. Cody, from Lincoln, no error— In Smith vs. N. C. R. R. Company, from Macon, affirming the judgment. In Higdon vs. Chastaine, from Macon, judgment affirmed. In Plemmons vs. Frisby, appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Ped- from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. In Smith vs. Smith, from Johnston, decree for plaintiff. In McLane vs. Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs. Henson, in equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins vs. Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs. Kincaid, in equity

> Resignation of Chase.
>
> The voluntary abandonment of the Yankee finances by the man who has upheld them through so many fe

> verses, in view of the circumstances in which it takes place, is a most significant event. After herculean exertions, and a long series of expedients, which for boldness and vigor have no parallel in history, he throws up the helm and retires to the hold. It means simply that the chances of saving the ship are all gone, and that she must certainly go down and become a mighty wreck. The Richmond Whig, in commenting on the event,

We have received sundry letters and notes from dif- philosophises as follows: "Chase is a man of real abilferent portions of this county, expressive of a desire that ity. He was, in fact, the ablest man connected with the Washington Administration. He accomplished more than any other financier ever had accomplished bethe county. The reason assigned for the existence and fore. He succeeded for three years in keeping up the a rapidity entirely unparalled in the annals of finances. to the matter as occupying less space than a pub- expedients, we will not say, lication of the different communications sent would at variance with all the admitted doctrines of monetary science. He knew very we'l that the crash must come at last. He knew that the vastly inflated currency of the United States was always intrinsically worth less than its nominal value as compared with a few tears in pure vexation, and this is the nearest ap gold; but he directed all the energies of his genius. and all the power of his unquestionable abilities to the task of keeping it up at least during the war. He did all, probably, that human energy and ability could do. He performed his part of the contract-it was Lincon and Seward who failed to fulfill theirs. With the delusive promise of a termination of the war within ninety days continually held out to him, he struggled for three years against the ceaseless and tremendous opera-Luke McClanny, of New Hanover Co...... 20 60 tion of laws which had never before been known to 46 66 yield to statesman or financier. His history during this eventful period is another illustration of the great fact that while general laws may suffer a temporary interference from the intervention of minor disturbing forces. they cannot be permanently checked or modified. The disturbing forces are finally overcome; inferior agencies are swept away; and the general law resumes its inexorable and relentless course."

"Of course it makes no difference now who may be his successor; ability, mediocrity or idiocy would all be on an equality now in the United States Treasury Department. The case is hopeless. Chase has given it up, and with him vanishes all hope for it. But he leaves it a legacy of embarrassment and ruin to the Washington Government; and retires to chuckle, no doubt, in secret, over the frantic but fruitless efforts of his successors."

Disturbance at Camp Holmes, We have been turnished, says the Rateigh Confederate, by Col. Mallett, with the following official account of the attempt to subdue the Guard at Camp Holmes, by some deserters in the guard house:

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

Camp Holmes, N. C. July 11th, 1864. Colonel :- I have the honor to enclose discriptive list of two prisoners, who were shot by the Guard, at this Camp last night, in attempting to escape from the Guard House, and to submit the following particulars. viz: It seems that the prisoners succeeded, between the hours of 2 and 3 last night, in unfastening the east State 8, 20,896,824 this year, against 20,116 072 in 1863, and door of the guard-house from the inside, without at-£1,635,287 in 1862. The total exports of gold bulion and tracting the attention of the guard; but on rushing out two of them were shot. Wheeler, who seized the gun of the sentinel nearest the door, intending to wrest it from him, was shot in the breast, and fell dead after running off a iew steps. Pollard received a severe flesh wound in the thigh while running, which caused him to return and surrender. Other prisoners, intent upon following the example of the above, were deterred from carrying out their plan by seeing their comrades fall and the entire guard rush to the rescue. Some confusion arising during this firing and rushing to and from the guard-house, I am pained to say that two men of our guard, while in the zealous performance of their post. Their names are as follows: S. M. Wright, of Person county, wounded in shoulder; Lewis Anderson, of Orange county, wounded in side. The latter is con-

sidered by the Surgeon as dangerously wounded. On being waked by the disturbance, I hastened to the scene and found the officer of the guard on the spot total set to the spot total set (chieffy to China, &c...) and £2,393,806 bullion (chieffy for the solis from these bigures that an equilibrium called upon and administered relief to the wounded. B. F. Wheeler, a conscript, had been sent to camp

by Lt. E Holt, Enrolling officer, Randolph, stating be total imports were £10,156,579, and the total exports £9, being a notorious character, his word must not be relied upon He refused also to report to Enrolling officer and advised his son twice to run from the militia officer. Being sent here under guard he was placed in confinement.

F. Pollard, also a conscrript, was sent here by Lieut. Prior, Enrolling officer 8th Congressional district, and having deserted from here once beforce in, 1862, was

Very respectfully your obt. servt. F. J. HAHR, Maj. Comdg. Col. P. Mallett, Com. Cons. Siege Matters\_Three Hundren und Six y-Eighth

Day. A day of comparative quiet has succeeded the exciting events which varied the montony of the siege dur-

About 8 a. m. yesterday Battery Gregg opened on this truth, let us then acquiesce in the military necessi- Fort Sumter, firing 125 shots. A little before 11 a.

cannot and will not be permitted to hold his position have left the Island. On John's Island the Yankees pression of their views on all the subjects which conhere in the heart of an enemy's country, and so far are believed to have again landed yesterday afternoon, cern the public welfare, and especially in reference to the

tain the least feeling of despondency on being compell- urday morning, was owing to the fact that the air was to fear that there are men now effering to represent them very still at the time, and after the enemy's first volley in the Legislature who are unsound. Men whose pothe smoke hung heavily over the seene of action, com- sitions have encouraged the enemy, and perplexed and pletely obscuring the assailing lines; and before the air distressed their Confederate friends. Men who pave and face to face with the foe.

Charleston Mercury, 12th ints. A Dis position. BY JOSH BILLINGS. .

Josh Billings, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That, mest men had ruther do a smart thing than tew do a good, one. That, backsliders is a big thing, espesbila on ice.

That, there is 2 things in this life for which we are never fully prepared, and that iz twins. That, you kant judge of a man in hiz religion eny more than you kan judge hiz shurt by the size ov the collar or restbands.

That, the devil iz alwas prepared to see kompany. That, it is treating a man I ke a dog tew cut him oph short in his narrative

That, meny will fale tew be saved simply because he haint got enything else tew suive. That, the variues ov woman are awl her oven, but

That, sum people are fond ov bragging about their ancestors, and their grate descend, when in real fack their "grate descand,' iz just what's the matter ov

That, a woman kant keep a secret nor let enybody else keep one. That, "a little larning is a dangerous thing;" this

iz ez true az it iz kommon. That, it is better to fail in a noble enterprize, than tew suckseed in a mean one.

From the London Times

The Confederate Rams. A few days ago there lay, as there still lie in the Mersey, two enormous masses which twenty years ago would have been astonishing, if not ridiculous. Encased in massive iroo, they are furnished with prows, or beaks, of a form and purpose familiar enough to schoolboys, but till lately exploded in modern warfare. People are slow not only to learn, but even to reflect and to remember, and when it had taken twenty years to remind our naval builders that a ship of war could be of oars, it took a longer time for our Admiralty to per- some six months ago I found the jail in which the ceive that the revival of the trireme gave us the opportunity of reviving the rostrum. But here, at last, were filled to overflowing with another class of beings. two rams capable of doing as much mischief on their own element as the aries of ancient siege operations.-No doubt they were meant for the Confederates, and | carceration, gnarded by Union soldiers. They were to

equadrons. they had already a history. Consuls had watched their with only one reflection, " Every dog has his day."growth, and spies had found their way on deck : corr pondence had grown into blue-books about them; the telegraphic wires had been kept continually at work upon them; finally, they had been actually seized; ...e highest responsibility of the Crown had been exercised in various courts, by debates in both Houses, by a correspondence between two worlds, and, as if reality were thing look in your eyes?" not enough, forgeries and romances had gathered like for? The wits of Washington and New York were busily hosxing the anxious public with alleged reports with a Confederate quarrel for stopping a legal transacships of war; with a Parliamentary defeat and expul- in favor of arming regrees to fight white men?" sion from office for doing either one thing or the

Could the twin rams have been conscious of anythick epidermis, they might have been proud to occumystery, litigation and debate; diplomacy and war sion of her Britanic Majesty, and condomned them to a preceded me have spoken of the ladies of the South. life of rotting and repairing, pulling to pieces and patching up, a slow decay, and an inglorious death in one of ence of, and the indomitable courage of the ladies of her Majesty's dock-yards, without having once crushed the Southern Confederacy. The most wealthy, the best in the flank of a hapless foe.

This is a quick and casy solution of a great difficulty. The impatient public, always looking forward and ask- husbands, sons, nephews, uscles, and brothers cut in the ing "What next," has been taken aback by the dis- army. covery that nothing now is coming, and half a dezen careers, fortunes, controversies, and suits have been er," and when the Yankees met them and they fell, the capped by an extinguisher. A whole illumination, not Southern women complacently folded their arms and to say a possible conflagration, has been put out. The Rams are now as dark as their hundreds of brethren lyto the light of day. Even after the acnouncement last gross they would how as if the devil from hell was out in some form or other. It was hoped that Her Majesty's Government might be found to have com- Kill her husband, and she thanks God that he died in pounded felony, or might be still liable to costs for the a good cause; but seal one of her negroes, she will in effect, were only against the innocent Rams, not In the New Testament an occasion similar to this in against their owners, while, by the pessession of the speken of, only it was a feast. Ladies and gentlemen versels, the new owners inherited themselves any poss:-

ble claims in respect of the seizure. The purchase is comprehensive and conclusive, For ot oxen; I must prove my steers. A fourth says, I £220,000, it appears Government has become possessed of two tremendous ergines which we most devoutly | ried a wife-I cannot go. hope, and most certainly expect, it will never have the least occasion for. But, though this concludes every- can pull ten steers. I am glad to find the women pullthing as between Government and the Federals, the ing in this giorious cause. Pull on, and prosecute the Confederates and Mr. Luird, it leaves Parliamentary speakers something to say still. Is not the precedent after a while. We have been fooling with the matter dangerous? Will not man now build all sorts of in- at the North. The South is terribly in earnest, and fernal devices on the speculation that if no belligerent always has been. will take them our own Government will? How that may be we know not, but England may congratulate itself on the possession of private ship building yards capable of turning out such monsiers of the deep, even without an immediate demand, and with the purchaser still to present himself. The pessession of such yards is worth far more than the possession of the ships themselves, for the ships may be destroyed or wrecked, duty, were accidentally wounded by their comrades on but the yards will remain, and will always be capable

of repairing our losses. by quiet purchase, is all that we have been enabled to we will crowd them into the Guif of Mexico and drown The stoppage of these rams, fact by more force, then do in the enforcement of neutrality. It is a strange comment on neutrarity laws that all we can do, whether by stretch of authority or by good management, reaches only the least offensive and most putely defensive munition of war. We cannot prevent the emigration and practical enlistment of men, or the sale of instruments of destruction of all kinds, great and small, or Et gland a turn. [Cheers] the sale of fast ships, convertible into cruise s. All that we can prevent is the saie of ships meant to act only on the defensive, for the protection of ports. The Federals, it appears, may have procured from us every ship, every man, every gun, every shot and shell, every ounce

must not come to this country. The ram is only a floating tortification. It is incapable of a long voyage, or even of blockade duty. It due, and I must say in my humble judgment a better choice can only just do, as it were militia work, and make an could not have been made. Col. Barry is a young man of occasional sully against a beleaguering host. Yet this comparatively harmless engine, which cannot take the initiative, and which meets the active operations of war with a simple negative, is the only thing that we succeeded in withholding from the belligerents.— I this his native county, the largest sold to the gallant solding for many elections past. Success to the gallant solding all the patriot.

AN OLD VOTER. and we look to time to readjust the law to common private soldier to the position which he now eccusies.

From the Salisbury Watchman MAKE THEM COME OUT.—We warn the people of in the next Legislature in the House of Commons. Rowan, and, indeed of the whole State, to demand of July 13 h man is a whipped man the day be enters the town. He on James Island all is quiet. The enemy, we learn, all candidates for the Legisland all the enemy, a phich confrom his base of supplies. He will not be here long before he will begin seriously to study his lines of retreat.

With this conviction on our mind, we shall not enter
We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We warn the peothough not in any considerable force.

We learn that the smallness of the number of our
ple to be on their guard, and to demand a thorough
infant son of Samuel G. and Caroline A. Bringlee, aged 13

casualties in the desperate fight on John's Island, Sat-

had cleared our men were within the entreachments, shirked almost every burden in connection with our great struggle for independence that they possibly could; who have neither shown their liberality in a public or private way, to soldiers or others, but have steadily aimed to maintain such a position as that they could say to the enemy, (should be ever overpower us.) I have done nothing for which I should suffer - I have lone nothing I was not obliged by the Confederate Government to do, and ought, therefore, to be protected .-There are men who have not yet resolved to be free from the Lincoln Government, but who still linger in the plain, looking back with longing eyes, at the cuiling flames which wrap the fabric of the old Union, as did Lot's wife at Sodom Though the hand of the Almighty has rent that Union, and now guides this devastating war which is consuming every element of its former strength, they yet linger and gaze and long to return. But it is gone, and vain are the hopes of those who look for its re-establishment, and basely false; are they to the sacred aspirations of those noble patriots of the land who have given their sons and their property so freely to build up in its stead a resting place for constitutional liberty. Let the people at home awake to the danger of trusting any man, at a time like this, without the most unequivocal assurance of his fidelity to the great cause of our country. Trust not those who refuse to trust you with a free declaration of their views. They will deceive and grieve you in the end. They will disappoint your dearest hopes and sacrifice your dearest interests to save themselves from the lary of the storm now sweeping the land. Apply all the tests in your power to know the man you trust with power before ie gets your commission in his pocket; for he can then laugh at your suxiety, and mock when gour fear cometh.

Brownlow to New York.

BPEECH OF "OLD SMUT THE PARSON."

Delivered in New York city; at a meeting for the Relief of sick and wounded soldiers: Parson Brownlow who was the last speaker, said that he was recovering from illness, and had no desire moved with steam as well as with three or five banks to deliver an address. On my return to Knoxville R bels were kind enough to lodge me for three months,

Among them I found a portion of the leading, active, villainous Rebels, who were concerned in my inwere to be employed in the destruction of blockading be sent across the mountains to Camp Chase, and curiosity induced me to see how they would look going A splendid career—not so brilliant, indeed, as that of through the operation I had gone through. I looked the Alabama, but not less useful-awaited them; but on with a sort of malignant pleasure, my mind occupied (Laughter)

Standing on the corner of Jav and Cumberland streets, less than five weeks ago. in Koxville, while an artillery regiment of colored gentlemen came in that town, a prominent rebel, a gentleman personally friendagainst them, and had been met by litigation, by suits ly to me, tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Brownlow, I know you are a Southern man. How does that

"Sir," said I, "a little more than two years ago when tarnacles about the monstrous hulls. They had been I lay through the cold winter in this jail which towers built on speculation, it was alleged, by a Frenchman ; above cur heads, denied the blessings of fire, bedelothes they had been ordered by the Pasha of Egypt; they were simply articles on sale, like a couple of steam plows. Who could say what and whom they were not dripking liquor at the hotel of Knoxville.

As I marched to prison the guards would say, "step and correspondence about them. The British Government was menaced with heavy damages for seizing them; this bayonet into you." "Sir," said I, that looked very bad to me, this looks a good deal better." "But!" he tion ; with a Federal war for allowing the equipment of continued, "in all sober earnestness, Brownlow, are you "Yes sir-ee.

And if I had the power, Sir, I would arm and uniform in the Federal habliments, every wolf, and panther thing, could a thought or a sensation have pierced their and catamount, and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and py the attention of mankind and affect the destinies of South Carolina; every negro in the Southern Con-Governments and nations. But all at once, myth and lederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium. This war, I say to you, must be prosecuted with a subsided and disappeared. Nothing remained but the vim and a vengeance, until the Rebellion is put down, solid hulls and impassible iron. The stroke of a pen if it exterminates from the face of God Almighty's across a slip of paper conveyed these famous ships, green earth every man, woman, and childsouth of Marrich all their little lit with all their liabilities and engagements, to the posses | son and Dixon's line. [Cheers] Those who have

I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the influeducated, the most refined among them have planted themselves in their doors and piazzas and have run their

"Go, volunteer and tight, or I will disown you force thanked God that they died in a good and glorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South. But when the Yankers had stolen one of their neweek there was a lingering hope the fire might break after them. The only way to reach the tender sensibilities of a Southern woman is to get after her negroes. seizure. But the previous proceedings, hostile enough bowl and whine as if the devil himself were after her. were invited to attend. Various were the excuses sent one had bought a farm; another says, I bought a yoke

> ought to go, but it is utterly impossible-I have mar-So you see, according to the Scriptures, one woman war. Let us carry it on. We will get through with it

You have not felt the effects of the war in the States, but you are going to now. I know that little man Grant-he is the right man in the right place. I am willing to see Richmond captured by him; bat, if I had my way, I should choose that Richmond and Char-

leston should be taken alone by negro troops, commanded by Butler the Beast. Sherman has got the finest army in all the worldnot less than 150,000 all told. He is gradually advancing into the heart of the Southern States. He will take that country. Grant will take Richmond.

the entire race as the devil did the hogs in the Sea of Galike. When we come out of the war we will come out with 500,000 or 600,000 of the best soldiers, who have got their hand in and would as soon have their hard in a little longer as not. Then I am in favor of giving Old

We can whip the Southern Confederacy : we can take in France and England, the whole civilized world, and I want to carry it on until we whip out all God's creation.

MESSES EDITORS. of powder, every cutlass employed in blockading a Confederate port; but if the Confederates want the means of fallying forth and sinking the fee at their gates, they must not come to this country. e next Legislature. I am glad to see the name proposed. The honor is justly

acknowledged ability, of sterling integrity, untarnished by political taint, a tried patriot; and a better soldier the Confederacy has not produced since the commencement of the war. He justly merits, and will doubtless receive, in of war with a simple negative, is the on'y thing that this his native county, the largest vote that has been polled With the state of the law we quarrel not. We can coll submit. But it is to say the least paradoxical, private, and by his meritorious conduct has arised from a July 10th. 1864.

> WE are authorized to announce the name of IJAMES CASHWELL as a candidate to represent Bladen county 42 w5t\*

TELEGRAPHIC

Intered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASERN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM BICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 12th, 1864. PICHMOND, July 12th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 9th says that a terrible panic which seized upon the inhabitants of the border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania, appears to have rendered them incapable of giving any clear account of what is transpiring around them. Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by Hill's forces. They have also withdrawn rom Green Castle and Hagerstown. The raid appears to

The Danish war has been resumed. There was great excitement in England on the subject.

FROM PETERSBURG.

uring thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned

Grant is evidently sending more troops to Washington. FIGHT IN MARYLAND, &c.

owing: WASRINGTOIN, July 10th-1 A. M.

An official report from Mej. Gen. Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels forcer, at Monccacy to day, commencing at 9 A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M., that ur forces were at length overpowered by superior forces of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York Artillery,

ken prisoners; that our troops behaved well but suffered severe loss. He is retreating to Bultimore. EDWIN M. STANTON,

A Press dispatch from Baltimore represents the excitement as intense and on the increase, and no one is allowed

Baltimore on the night of the 9th, saying that danger was immisent, and every loyal man must prepare to meet the rebel force now approaching the city. The Mayor of Baltimore endorses this. Sidell had another interview with Napoleon on the 28th.

PRIEREBUS G. July 13th, 1864.

Seward is not captured. The following is believed to be all of interest in the press dispatches: Ten thousand men are armed and marching to the different fortifications in Baltimore. At 6 A. M. on the 10 h the rebels cut the Northern Contral Bailway fifteen miles from Baltimore. The Baltimor and Ohio Railroad is greatly damaged and most of the

Dispatches say that there are some encouraging features but it was not prudent to publish them. The Ashland Iron Work, 14 miles from Baltimore, have been destroyed. Dispatches at 8 p. m., say that the Rebel cavalry are all over Baltimore county, but it is not feared that they will

A telegram from Harrisonburg says that the rebel force Gov. Curtin has telegraphed the Mayor of Philadelphia that the people were not responding freely, and says that the authorities at Washington to-day authorize men to be

peremptorily to do. Yankees says their loss at the Monocacy fight was The rebels have levied a contribution of twenty thousand dollars on Middletown.

A dispatch from Baltimore, at seven o'clock, says that

City.

A force of fifteen hundred rebel cavalry have gone towards the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, to burn the bridge over the Susquehanna river. At last accounts the

bridge was not burned. It is reported that the rebels had struck the Baltimore and Washington Railroad at Laurel Factory, but the Chronicle says that it was not believed, because tele-graphic communication was still kept up with Baltimore Firing was heard at Harper's Ferry on the 10th, which

s unexplained. The Chronicle says that Gen. Howe is getting in the rebel rear.

The rebels have burnt many buildings, both public and

and, sixteen mies Northwest.

The evening dispatches from newspaper correspondents at Grants headquarters, on the 6th, say that the invasion of Maryland is believed to be insignificant, at Richmond the papers make no mention of the forces engaged in it. FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

days. The enemy are in position on the North side of the bome firing has taken place between the sharpshooters, with occasional artitlery firing from the enemy, without damage to us.

FROM ATLANTA-NORTHERN NEWS. ATLANTA, July 13th, 1864. The enemy is massing on our right near Roswell. Portions of the Yankee army are on the South side

the Chattaboochee river.

Sherman's headquarters are near Veningo Station Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge. Everything is quiet below that point. Yankee papers of the 9th inst., have been received -There is intense excitement in Pennsylvania and Maryland

Gov. Curtin, on the 9th, issued a proclamation calling out twelve thousand militia in addition to those casted for by

The Governor of Massachusetts calls for five thousand Vashington.

General Wallace reports on the 8th that he repulsed the

Five hundred feet of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and all the railroad property, was burned on the 7th; and on the 8th advices from Harper's Ferry say that the Confedeates had left there. The raid is reported to have been very destructive on the

of their losing Harper's Ferry.
Gold in New York on the 8th was quoted at 270. Cotton \$1 54. Fersauden has accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Lincoln has appointed the first Thursday in August as a

day of fasting, numbration and prayer.

Yankee officers report that Grant demanded, on the 31, the unconditional surrender of Potersburg, and if not complied with, a reasonable time would be allowed for removing the women and children there re the attack, and appearwas hington reports of the 7th, state that one hundred of

Grant's guns cover Peterson g. He could destroy the city any day he pleased, but it would be a use ess performance and not advance us towards t he rebet army. The World of the 7th reports Grant being largely reinforced from points less vital! him sichmond. European advices of the Bith June ray that Captain Semmes will embark on a new steamer in August, sup. o sed to be the Rappabannock.

A Committee in Loudon, b seded by Admiral Anson, is

raising a fund by guinea moscriptions, to replace the sword of Captain Semmes, sunk with the Alabama. A onsiderable sum for the a are object has been raised in

The Conference in regai d to Danish affairs has adjourn-Feace rutions have cause at an improvement in funds.
England has ordered the requipment of thirty thousand

YANKEE REPORTS OF THE REBEL INVASION OF AYLAND.

PRIE REBURG, July 14, 1864-1, P. M.

The West instance Chart into of the 12th contains full ac-The Washington Chror sicle of the 12th contains

be nearly played out.

Nothing important from Upper Potemac was received

at the War Department last night. Gold on the 8th was quoted at 275%.

PETERSBURG, July 13th, 1864.

A portion of Fitz Lee's command was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles from here, yesterday evening, driving them back and cap-Considerable cannonading on our right this evening.

PETERSBURG, July 13th, 1864.
The Washington Chronicle of the 10th contains the fol-

To Mai Gen. Diz: was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least twenty thousand strong, and ti at Brig. Gen. Taylor was also ta-

to leave the city.

Frederick was evacuated by the Yankees and occupied. the papers say, by Breckinridge, with twelve thousand The Governor of Maryland had issued a proclamation in

Another plot against Nat oleon has been discovered.

The Washington Chronicle of the 11th inst., contains over three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the invasion: all press dispatches. There is nothing official av a dispatch from Wallace to Seward, saying that Colone

rolling stock has been removed to Philadelphia.

enter the City.
Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command is repor-

nustered in by companies, which yesterday they refused

the enemy are on the York road, seven miles from the

prive, in Hagerstown.

A special despatch to the Chronicle from Baltimore, says that the opinion is prevalent that this is a real movement against Washington. The rebels are at Rock Hill, Mary

ATLANTA, July 12th, 1864.
No charge in the position of atlairs for the last three

A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep very Gov. Brown arrived here last evening. He is urging for ward everything to the desence of Atlanta. His proclamation calling out every one between 17 and 55, to report at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

in coss quence of the occupation of Barper's Ferry on the 4th of July by the Confederates. Seigle retreated to the Maryland heights, and at the same time portions of the Confederate force menaced Hager town and Frederick,

Portions of the New York troops have started for Mary. rolunteers for garrison duty for one hundred da s near

Conlederates the evening previous at the bridge over Mo-

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Hunter is reported to have united with Seigle by way of Parkeburg and Comberland. No statement of the position of the Confederates on the Stla is given beyond the mention

Commander Winslow clai ms Semmes as his prisoner, and says that he had ample tim s to pick him up, but the En-

can, under any circumstances, be admitted. Gov. Bradford's superb country residence, six miles from Baltimore, on the Charles St. Avenue, and several other houses were burned by Harry Gilmore on the 11th. Bradford's library and private papers were all consumed. This

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

indevery insertion.

ter, are charged as advertisements.

caused dispatches to say that an intense feeling of resent mont prevailed. Guspowder bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad was ourned at noon on the 11th; also nine cars and mails. It is also reported that Bush River and Stemmer Run bridges

have been burned.

Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraph and railroad communication, except to Washington, and apprehensions exist that communication with that city will soon be inerrupted. Refogees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters.-The force engaged in the fight at Monacacy was the sixt army corps. Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley John

son, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's house. The house of Cochrane Daval, Adjutant, was also burnt.

The Secessionist in Baltimore are very confident, and sav that Washington will be shalled if not captured.

The Bank and Insurance Companies all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and were ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements were made to remove the archives from Annapolis. Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhanded at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and Maj Gen Frankiin captured. One of the trains is report-

ed to have been recaptured. Hunter's forces occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 11th, but the rebels held the South Mountain

Dispatches say the whole force operating around Baltimore city is not over one thousand cavalry under Harry Gilmore, and yet the American says they have the city surrounded. It is reported that Gen. Tyler has escaped.

Grant has sent word if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places, and repulse the rebels, he can altend to Richmond satisfactorily.

Telegraphic communication was re-established with Phila delphia Mondoy night. The last despatones from Battimore may the Rebel Cavalry were within three miles of the city. The Rebel forces were in line of battle near the first toil gate, out on seventh street road, three miles from Washington. On Sunday afternoon there was fighting on Tarrytown from three o'clock urt.l nine, P. M., during which the Federals were driven in five miles. The Rebel shells were falling within two miles of the centre of the ci y. Lincoln and Stanton rode to the front on Monday evening. Ab ut two o'clock on Monday evening there was severe exirmishing, and pight or ten houses destroyed near the Rebei line of batle, to prevent them being used as defences for the Rebeis. The Rebeis were in large

force on Blair's farm at Silver Spring.

The Chronicle editorially says, that within sight of the capital, armed hosts are thundering defiauce to the consti-tuted au borities of the nation. The Chrenicle says Washington is the best fortified city in America, and seems hopeful. Parties in Washington have been arrested for manufacturing recession flags.

Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters of the 10th, say that the raid on Maryland is looked on here as a mere flas We know but very few of Lee's troops that hav

About daylight on the 11th, the Florida captured and burned a bark in tow of a steam tog just outside of Cape Henry. Three gunboats were sent from Baltimore in pursuit of the Florida. FELLOW-SULDIERS AS DOLLIZE'S OF DUPLIN

leit here.

July 7.

COUNTY.
In response to solicitations, which it would not be just o disregard, I aunounce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. opinions, with regard to questions of public policy, are effected in my course of action for the past three years. I feel the most profound laterest in our surregile for inde-pendence, and heartily endorse the measures adopted for its accomplishment. I regret that the exigencies of the service will deprive me of the privilege of mingling with you prior to the election, but assure you, if honored with your confidence, my best efforts shall be employed in

guarding the interest of my County and State. RUBERT B. HOUSTON, Co. D. 3d Reg't N. C. lutantry.

ted captured at Martinsburg, with numerous stores and a TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY IN compliance with the wiches of many friends in the army and among citizens, I andounce myself a candidate for Sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August next. Bing in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages or the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years.—should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grateful for their partia ity, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest.

Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acqui-

esce in their decision, and devote myself cheertuly, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier. D. M. ALLEN. Co. G, 36th N. C.

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. THE UNDARSIONED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of sair County, and would be preased to receive their support. If elected he piedges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. 148-3t&23-te\* A CARD. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMP SON CO., N. C.:
At the solicitation of several iriends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the sherifalty of our county. Being connected with the a.m.,—in which capoetty I have been near three years, and being denied at present even the privilege of a fur.ough,—it is impossible for me to see and talk with you as I wish to do, and hence this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the discussion of political issues, and think the agitators and triesters could better serve the country by entering the

tiring energy and impartial action in the disensings of the dunes which are a wached to the position. And it deleated I will passively bow to your dicision, -knowing that you generally "do things well." ISAIAH EERRING, 1st Sergt. Co. "Sampson Archery. Fort Caswell, N. C., June 1st, 1864.

aimy. I can only promise my friends, if elected, an un-

A Camb. TO THE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ONSLOW COUNIY. GENTLEMEN :- Having received the earnest and repeated concitation of many of you to become a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and as I am perminently disabled, I caeerfully comply with the request of my friends. If I was able to take the field I do not believe my friends would wish to take me from it, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I take me from it, and roan assure you, gentlemen, that I should not think of asking you to secure me from its dangers by giving me a seat in the Legislature. I should do as I did in the beginning of the war: go forward to the support of these who are so bobly contending for our rights and independence. With regard to my position, I flatter myself with the belief that my course has been such as to clearly define it upon the great and all absorbing subject of peace, which we all desire to much. I can only say that, should I be favored with a sufficient number of your votes to elect me to the honorable position to which I as pire, I shail go there pieck d to do all in my power to bring about a speedy and honorable peace; and to be

then, as in the army, on all occasions in my place, care-fully guarding the intere cand non-rot the State and my constituents.

by efficial duties will prevent my canvasing the County, but knowing that the parriotic people of Office are always right, I shall cheerfully submit to their decision whatever And am, gentlemen,

Your rundis servant, E. POBTER, Capt. Co. E, 3rd N. C. Troops. 20 THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. GENTLEMEN AND EBOTHER BULDIERS:- I ADnounce myself a candidate for a seat in the mat House ommons of the ptate Legislature. Being a soldierin the let N. C. Cavirry, Co. 1, it prevents me from seeing or minging with the voters of Dapria county; therefore I am is topes that my opponents win not take any undus ar-vantage of my absence. Not knowing what may come be-

or the legislature. I have but one promise to make to my friends, it I am tortunate enough to be elected. I shall endeavor to promite the interest of the State and County or Luphu as far as my shift and ability will a kmit. I am silli a Democrat and also as a rong a necessionat as ever lived or died. Acra are louder than words. I have been in the service three years the 4th of July hext. Z. SMITH. WE ARE AUTHOR ZED to anaconce to the citizens and

so diers of Duplin Courty, that JOHN R. WALLACE is a candidate to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legis actre of North Catolina. WE ARE AUTORIZED TO asnounce Col. 8. J.

COBB as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County, at the election in August next. WE less Pact FULLY recommend the following ticket to the voters of New Hanover County, both soldiers and cf izens, for members of the next Legislature.

FOR THE SENATE : JOHN A. TAYLOR, of Wilmington. FOR THE COMMONS:

Oapt. K. B. POWERS, Co. K, 3rd Regt. N. C. T. Berg. H, S. AVERETT. Co. B, 1st N. C. Fattaion. SOLDIERS AT FORT CAMPBELL.

July 14.

The Elections.

Angust. In one week from Thursday the 21st-that is on cronkers would have us believe." Thursday of next week, the soldiers will vote, in two

We are not good at epithets. We do not like to impugn the loyalty of men, whether they be candidates or not, but we ask our soldiers and our citizens to read the article we copy to-day from the New York Tribone, and having done so, to put the question to themselves. whether there is not a most remarkable concurrence of views between Mr. Horace Greeky, speaking through | Officer Lynch, and is published at his request: the Tribune, and Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, speaking through the Standard and Progress? With the change of a few unimportant words there is a perfect identity of spirit and expression. The reader can see what sort of a peace the people of North Carolina are invited to-They can see who is depended upon to bring that peace about. They can see the threat against all loval Southern men with which the Tribunc's article closes -a threat but little different from those emanating from

Are the people ready to support a " peace " candidate identified in opinion and endorsed in language by HORACE GREELY? Are they to be alienated from their own Government by the art'ul misrepresentations of the New York Tribune or the Raleigh Standard ?-Are they to be scared off from supporting their own men and their own measures by threats from either? These are questions for the people, whether they are in the aimy or cut of it.

The country has heard with interest and concerp. but not altegether with surprise, the announcement that General Joseph E. Johnston has been relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee. We say that it command of the army of Tennessee. We say that it bite. The endden landing of twenty-five thousand veterans was not altegether with surprise, since recent events under General Camby at Mobile would make a stir among the have, to a great extent, foreshadowed this occurrence, and since also, the marmurs of the army and of the poople had begun to grow loud and deep, and to assume form and pressure in the shape of the questions- When will General Johnston make his stand? Will General Jounston make a stand at all for the defence of At

The great importance of the points to be defendedthe overshadowing interest involved in their defencethe known eagerness of the troops to engage, and the disheartening effect that constant and apparently unend ing retreats have upon an army, gave significancy to these questions, and there were not wanting those, adthe administration, who, cager in his defence, said that General Johnston was restrained by orders from Richmond, and we know not what more that was equally

General Johnston's military movements or ability .-His ability has been highly laud d, his personal valor is beyond disture. He has episted a reputation, to doubt does still enjoy a reputation greater than any general ever telore mated upon the same bas's of performance. It may be that his policy of always retreatthan ones, it is only natural that the Adat Richmord thould relieve Gen. John command. I has do e so, and General Hoon has been just at the head of military affairs at

that it has not. Out of abundant descrepce to General Johnston, the matter has been deferred until the positive divergence of views and

Government is understood to be for defending it at all hazards. It is a bozard, but ro is all war.

We may be mish formed about some facts, or we may be mistaken in our deductions from them. We have stated the case as hearly correct as possible. A of things, and perhaps it is best that we have not. few days-evential and important days-will throw full light a pon the salij et.

Things at Aden's Sohnst m's Arery, We find the subjoin d remarks in the Richmond | Sentinel. The Scattered is supposed to be, to some extent, an organ of the powers that be in Richmond, and therefore its statements of the views of the Administration, or of facts derived from efficial sources, are entitled to be regarded as at least semi-official. It will be seen that the Sentenel confirms views put forth by little or no doubt of the truth of this report. us, but derived from other sources. First, that the Administration has been desirous that General John. and satisfied that Le could fight under circumstances less unfavorable than General Lee has had to encounter all through the campaign of Virginia, and with less numerical disparity between him and the enemy :-

Georgia, is seen in a late number of the Atlanta Intelligen-cer. A warm friend indeed, a partisan of Gen. Julioscon. it is evidently authorpating disaster, and associative. We some one circ on whom to visit the responsibility. We abandenment of Atlanta. As its criminations of the P. es. ident in the interest of then. Johnston, will be caught up by those of like prejudices, it is proper to say that Gen. Johnston. stronger than that of any other Confederate General entrusted with import ant eporations in the present campa go. That it would be desirable to have accessions, is, of co

WE suppose MARLY is returning from 'tother side of the Potomac, bringing with him certain equine and bovine quadrupeds, much needed by Lez's army. He ought to be we'l on his way now, for no doubt his calculation is worked cut, and he has done all that was in

Sometime hereafter, when hidden things become known, and among the people find out who in Richmond very bleed be swallow ed up and lost among the hordes of ted Southerner, ardent and patriotic in all his feelings, gave publicity to the facts which caused the abandonment of an expedition which otherwise would have ployee may bring about. But for this faux pas we which we are now eoga ged. know not what great results might not have been real-

demonstrations on our left towards the West Point will not vote for him.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. Road, but it is believed he is massing upon our right, with the view of cutting the road to Augusta at Stone our men are washing themselves and their clothes, which It is apparent that from his present position on the time, people will ask the question, and with the same JEFF. DAVIS and of Governor VANCE, and its loudation Mountain. A correspondent of the Appeal says that they very much needed, as many of them, both officers and soldiers, had not been able to change their clothes Counting the time, we find that the soldiers in camp for four weeks. He says: 'It may be that our army lante, and the other below and West of that city. will vote on the 28th July, and the citizens in the pre- will not have to retreat any farther. Our men are not cincts of their respective counties on the 4th day of digging now, but resting for something. They are sullen and defiant, and not weak-kneed as the Yankee

A report which somehow got around towards the weeks the citizens will vote. How, or for whom will close of last week that General Grant had died of a wound received near Petersburg, does not seem to have or upper line of railroads, connects with the roads of the be least foundation in fact.

> JAF. L. JOHNSTON, of the Confederate Navy, accidentally drowned some weeks since near the Western Bar, OFFICE OF ORDERS AND DETAIL,

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va., June 9th, 1864 FIB :- Yours of the 3d instant, announcing the dea h o ent. Jas. L. Johnston, has been received The Department unites with you in your high apprecia-ion of the many excellent qualities that adorned the character of this gallant and meritorious officer, and laments his death at a time when he was rendering important services I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, S. S. LEE, (Signed.) Captain in charge. Plug Officer WM. F. LYNCH,
Commanding. &c.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Where Destined ?

The Cleaveland, Ohio, Herald makes the annexed mention of a movement of Yankee troops, which the Richmond Sentinel says has been known to our authorities for several days :-

We mentioned a few days ago that there were indications of an immediate movement on Mobile. The troops in the unfortunate expedition under General Banks have sailed from New Orleans for some destination-where is the ques tion. Exceen thousand men had left New Orleans prior to the 19th ult., and eight thousand more up to the date of the atest advices. One opinion is that they have gone to reinforce Grant-another that they have gone to attack Morebels under Johnston; should the Louisians veterans be added to the Army of the Potomac, Grant will the sooner be able to press Lee to extremity. The New Orleans ex

An awful man in the Columbia South Carolinian esys that all the military policy seems to be concentrated in two words-strategy and reticence-the first of which means that officers don't know what to do, and the last that they don't know what to say. " Personne" has been down to Atlanta.

" SEEMS TO US" that if the corn is ambitious of groweg, it might make a start during the present weather, which, although not exactly as wet as some sand hills mirers of General Johnston, and fault-finders against would require, is cloudy and showry enough for most

WE are authorized to state that Mr. SALTER LLOYD is no longer a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the We are not now midring any patence of criticising | next Legislature of North Carolina, from the District composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick and flanking with a view to gaining ground in the direction

> The Destructives Claim Vance, The sage of the Wilmington Journal says : · We certainly claim no right to dictate; we hardly as sume the power to advise. We think, however, that we have a right to say this much:—We have come to the conon that under existing circumstances, it is our duty o vote for Governor Vance, and we shall so vote. Did we have the fixing of things, we would elect to the Legis-lature no man who proclaimed himself a party 'Conservaor indeed any other party man.

So Falton chonses Vance because he is not a Consertives, and vote for no man who the Destructives claim and for whom they vote. If Vance is good enough for them he will not do for you.

We cut the above from the Raleigh Progress o Monday. We will quote a few words from our own article, and say, that "did we have the fixing of things," we would so fix it that the Progress would sometimes do justice to an opponent, and occasionally cease to impolicy left no other characters are the Government, pose upon and deceive its readers. The Progress knows fails to assist us to any conclusion. The situation of consistent with any regard the what is conceived due that we do not claim Gov. VANCE. It knows that in the things in upper Georgia is critical, and we fear more extract it makes, and from which it attempts to draw than critical—it is dangerous. Even should the cam-We make no attack upon Gen. Johnston-we mere. | the inference that we claim Governor Vance as a " dely comment upon facts. No doubt he acted from ideas structive," there is nothing to justify any such inof what he thought was right and correct—so we think ference. We say, " Did we have the fixing of things. did the Government. His policy threatened the aban. we would elect to the Legislature no man who pro- ciers and Secretaries of the Treasury with that element

other mere party man." There is nothing in this about Governor. The reference is expressly to the "Legislature." Who doubts that if we did have the fixings of things we speak in no dogmate a list, nor with any pretered of would elect a man for Covernor more in accordance ment at the South. It would not be regarded as a superior knowledge or internation. Still we think we with our own views? But we have not got the fixing

> VERY LIKELY .- Persons who came out of Baltimore, informed our troops while they were in Maryland, that a report was circulated at the North about two weeks ago, that the Confederates were about to make an effort to release the prisoners at Point Lookout, whereupon the Yankee Government impressed every steamer from Maine to Baltimore," and sending them to the Point, removed the prisoners farther North. We have

The long and desolating war which the Russian Em ston should fight, in expectation that he would fight | pire of seventy millions of inhabitants has waged against a few scattered tribes of the Caucasus numbering not over half a million, has been gradually wearing to a General Johnston himself are the eyes of the whole deed it might fairly be called exciting. Beyond all of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not close. The odds were too great. First, a few years since came the capture of the great prophet warrior, "The most discouraging sign which has reached us from Schamy! Bey, and more recently, during our own struggle for independence, but unheard by us amil the jar of the conflict, comes the news that Vardar, the last stronghold of the Caucagus has fallen into the hands of the Russians, and that the tribes have submitted.

The strangest consequence of all this is the volun. | mond, we feel fully justified in saying that the person or tary expatriation of the subdued tribes. The London persons so supposing are very much mistaken indeed.— Times gives details going to show that the whole Na- We take it for granted that the authorities at Richasse, tion, though attached to their homes with the devotion mond, while they would not have ordered General edds, and the best General is ne who does most with the of mountaineers, are set flying en masse into Turkish Johnston to fight at Kennesaw Mountain, certainly territory. Three bunched thousand "immigrants" - expected him to do so. We know that the opinion that and seeking solace in unjust erominations of the authorities men, women and children, were, s short time since, hov- attributes certain portions of General Johnston's reonld do mura potter if it would implere General ering on the Circnesian shore of the Euxine, and catching cent movements to orders from Richmond is very genewill. Much ground, it seems, has been unprofitably aban- at every opportunity to reach Trebizond, so at xious are ral, and yet we have reason to believe that it is very doned; but the campaign is not yet lost. Bold counageous fighting will retrieve it, and will cave Atlanta." they to escape from the presence of the accursed Mus- much mistaken. We have no doubt that it is.

> The Circassians, or rather the mountaineers of the Cancassian range, were formerly tributary to Turkey, but were ceded by her to Russia in 1829. This cession they have never ack nowledged nor concurred in, but instent. have resisted for over thirty years, and now their history will soon be like a tale that has been told and their district in Congress for several terms. He was a devo-Asia Minor.

Ireland presents the spectacle of another Exodus struggle for independence. started from a Confederate port, we fear that treachery hardly less sweeping or general, and offers another proof will be discovered lurking among the Departments of of the irreconcilability of races, which neither time can years past, and he must have reached semething like the Government, and not hope that the traitors, or the soften nor contact rend er less glaring. We wish that the three score years and ten assigned by scripture as leaky vessels will meet with condign punishment. It this latter execus tor ik another direction and did not the limit of human life, still the immediate attack which is too provoking to think of the cvil which the unfaith. pour in its thousands of strong hands to wield weapons caused his death commenced only three days before, fulness, or the indiscrection of even one official or em. in support of northern pretensions in the quarrels in while making arrangements to go to Salem to hear

DECLINES .— JOHN A . TAYLOR, Esq, requests us to THE Southern papers bring nothing new from the icinity of Atlanta. The enemy is making raids and solution being a condition to the composition of the composition of

to. The Georgia Central Road, running from Savan- have seized upon biblical prophecies and sought to apnah to Macon, connects at Macon with the Macon and ply them to the circumstances of the present war, and peace, and want it on terms known to be obtainable, Western Read to Atlanta. A branch of the Central Road running from Millen to Augusta connects that line with the Georgia road at Augusta. The Georgia, South Western States by means of the Atlanta and West Point Road to Wes: Point, thence by the Mont of such dreams and visions is just nothing at all. THE following letter in relation to the death of Lt. gomery and West Point Road to Montgomery. The lower, or Georgia Central line, connects at Macon with the South Western Road, and that road, at Fort Va'- and calculation is certainly the only one which seems to from the steamer Equator, has been received by Flag ley, with the Musergee Road, and that with the Montgomery and West Point Road at Opelika. There are, want of accurate data upon which to base such reasontherefore, two lines running through Georgia, connect- ing or calculation. As the war progresses, fresh eleing with each other by branches, but independent of each other so for as their connection with the roads fair and rendering valueless all previous calculations coincidence in tone, and frequently in expression, is fall back from Atlanta, and thus sacrifice his connection of affairs supposed to be different. with Alabama by means of the Atlanta and West Point road, and still retain a connection by means of the lower line, having its junction with the Montgomery and West Point Road at Opelika.

The average distance between the middle Georgia line-the lower of the two through lines through that State, and the upper line through Atlanta, is what we are unable to say precisely. We should think about

back, should be indeed conclude to adopt that policy, we are totally upable even to guess. It is certain that the Georgia Railroad is threatened at Stone Mountain. the second depot from Atlanta in the direction of Roswell, above Atlan's, and that the West Point Road has been threatened at Newman, forty miles Southwest of Atlanta by cavalry crossing the Chattahoochee at some ford near there. If Gen. John-STON falls back towards Macon, all this upper line of Railroad from Augusta to West Point, via Atlanta, will be broken up, or be interrupted, and the question will arise as to whether even the lower line can be held. or if so, whether the safety of this lower line and of the important city of Augusta can be simultaneously provided for.

General Johnston has not fallen back, and we sincerely trust that he may not have to fall back from or to give up Atlanta, but we all know that the question news which we might readily have anticipated.

By general consent the possession of Atlanta has been regarded as the objective purpose of the campaign in Northern Georgia; Sherman's force advancing or next. of Atlanta, and General Jouneton marce avring his army so as at all times to interpose it between Atlanta and the enemy. Of course, in coming to the conclusion that Atlanta was the point aimed at-that its capture was the object sought by Sheaman-its defence that desired by Johnston, due regard was had to the result ing consequences of its retention or loss by the Con'ed erates; and it is folly to deay that they must be of the gravest character. Even the near approach which the sative or a " party man." Remember this, Conserva- enemy has been enabled or permitted to make to the city already places it in his power to aim at the railroads East and West, at the Georgia Read between Atlanta and Angusta, and at the West Point Road between Atlanta and West Point. To what point General Johnston could fall back from his present position without leaving the route to Augusta on one side, or Montgomery on the other, open to the attemps of the enemy, we are unable to see and a close inspection of the maps paign go no forther than the fall of Atlanta, (supposing Atlanta to fall) we said not attempt to hide from ourselves the fact that it would supply Northern figan. denment of Atlanta, and more besides-that of the claimed himself a party ' Conservative,' nor indeed any of military success which Mr. Chasz declared so essential to the sustaining of the Northern credit and the carrying on of the war by the Northern Government Neither is it possible to suppose that the fall of Atlanta would not be felt as a heavy blow and great discourageconquest of the South-it would not bring the North any nearer to the object of its desire-but it would be almost certain to pretract the struggle, and perhaps open up a rew "Illiad of woes," to be endured by the much-suffering people of the Confederacy.

We know not what General Johnston's forces may be, but one thing is certain, and that is, that if Atlanta is to be given up without a struggle, the country has been for we have seen men from there, and we have been posted as to the sentiments and opinions of others, and TON now under General Johnston's command, and upon may be rewarded by the g'al sights of victory.

Further, we may as well say here, that if it is sunposed by anybody that General Johnston fell back from Kennesaw Mountain, or from his position in front of the Chattahoochee, or indeed from any of his recent strong positions, in accordance with orders from Rich-

the 14th instant, that Hon. A. A. Shepperd died at his residence in Forsyth county, on Monday the 11th.

Mr. Shipperd had, in former years, represented his and completely identified with the South in her present

Mr. Shepperd's health had been feeble for many Gov. VANCE speak.

The Savannah Republican of Friday says :vicinity of Atlanta. The enemy is making raids and clines being a candidate, and trusts that his friends Same thing here. Sometimes a blockade-runner can venture cautiously.

THE ever recurring question which as yet has receiv-It is evident that Sherman is imitating in Georgia ed no satisfactory solution, has reference to the durathe game which GRANT has been playing in Virginia. tion of the war. For the hundredth or the thousardeth article which in its denunciation of the Secessionists, of Chattahoochee he can send out raiding parties to me- eagerness as at the first. They have observed the signs of Mr. W. W. Holden, might really pass for an article nace two lines of railroad, one above and East of At- of the times and based calculations upon them, note of taken from the Raleigh Progress or Standard. Mr. which as yet seem to have come up to the conditions of Holden is spoken of as the "peace" candidate, just as The Georg a Relitroad connects Atlanta with Augusthe case. And persons, not peculiarly superstitions, be is spoken of by the papers aforesaid. The assertion to derive much comfort and satisfaction from interbreting them to suit their own views.

Others again have dreamed dreams and have had visions, the result of imaginations stimulated by constantly dwelling upon the subject. Of course the , alue

The mode first alluded to, of trying to find an answer to the question of the duration of the war by reasoning same threats fulminated. But we assure our readers possess much value; and even it has so far failed for ments are brought into the arena, complicating the af-South and West is concerned. Gen. Johnston might based upon a different state of affairs, or at least si state really startling. But of all this, as well as of the warm

The war has new gone on so long that the relative position, resources and military power of the be ligerents might be supposed to be pretty well understood. The test now most important to be made and known is not so much the position as the disposition of the people of the two countries. How far does the North sanction Lincoln's policy, and how long will it sustain for a speedy restoration of Peace to this distracted land. It was as well known years ago as it is to-day Virginia, as well as in Ohio and Illinois. It is being that her people disliked and distrusted—we might even In what direction Gen. Johnston might elect to fall tried in Wall Street and on the Chastahoochie. Between LEE and GRANT, between VALLANDIGHAM and the minions of Lincoln the contest goes on. We, think the impulse has been given that will yet culminate in the defeat of the advocates of war and subjugation .-Augusto-about doe East,-by cavalry crossing at We think that the Northern States will hardly continue to make such upheard of sacrifices for an object which seems to constantly recede the more they labor to approach or secure it.

Financial difficulties and an inevitable revulsion of opinion at the North will, we trust, deprive the Lin-COLNITES of power, and thus bring about a conclusion into the black gulf of Secession, was finally pitched of the war. As long as the North will sustain LIN-COLN and his party, so long will the war be projected. against "the South." She was suddenly torn from her Of that we may rest assured. The fall of the Lincoln moorings by wholesale, gigantic falsehood; and she has power at the North must, we think, precede any move- not yet been permitted to know the truth. Still, her

We have been a good dear surprised to find that the Conservatives of the "Straitest Sect" have been find- their Governor, Col. Vance, whose re-election is imhas been freely discussed, and also that the strategy of ing cause for disagreement with Mr. D. G. Worth, pending, to write officially to their master, Jeff Davis, the enemy has been plainly developed, and we see no State Salt Commissioner. We had supposed that if praying him to open, or at least seek to open, negotiaharm that a calm review of the 'situation" consequent there was any man to be found, against whom no Peace. upon that event can do. It may guard us against un- charge cou'd be made of affinity with the so-called "Dedue panic at being taken unawares by the receipt of structives," Mr. Worth was as likely to be that man than his usual proportion of falsehood to truth. He as anybody else. If Governor Vance is to be called a | too, wants Peace, and wants it on the simple basis that " Destructive," because Mr. Worth supports him, we really do not know what to lock for, or expect

> The charge made in a letter to the Progress from Moore County, that Mr Worth had employed anything Rebellion. Those votes are on record, and cannot b like threats to influence or control the votes of the detailed men at the works, in favor of Governor VANCE, we must believe to be wholy inaccurate. It would be authorities were then in full complicity with the chief altogether unlike what we know of Mr. WORTH.

> WE confess ourselves a good deal puzzled in reference 17 o Mr. MENNINGER. Like other people, we have taken yawning chasm from which they recoiled. To this end his resignation for granted, and thus regarding it as a the Confederate Constitution prohibits the importation fixed fact," have gone so far as to comment upon it. of slaves from States cuteide of the Confederacy, with But somehow we begin to have some doubts on the North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., to become

not his successor been appointed? We trust all these problems may receive an early so- States to Secession.

Fugitive Papers.

We have in our Southern and Southwestern exchanges constant evidences of the extent to which our was ruthlessly crushed out, and her loval sons driven or people have been driven from their homes and forced to dragged into the Rebel ranks; West Virginia was only seek refuge at some other points.

has made three moves, starting from Memphis to a point Virginia to make no peace that does not surrender in Northern Mississippi, from which point it moved to loval West Virginia to the vengeance of the traitors Jackson. Mississippi: from Jackson it moved to At- whose lures she has spurned and whose domination she lanta, and this may not be its last move, since SHER- has repudiated. MAN threatens to drive it out of its pleasant place of HI. Davis falsely asserts that he has repeatedly

gave up Tennessee, retired to Marietta, and, finding recognition in advance of his Confederacy as an inde-SHERMAN lately in too close proximity to that town, pendent power. This was clearly exacted by Messrs. has made another move and is now in Griffin, Ga.

is now in Charlotte, N. C. Of course the Mississippi papers are very much fugi. tives, there being but one published regularly within the State, we think—the Clarion, published at Mcridian. The Jackson papers are gone to Selma, Alalaboring under a monstrous delusion; and if anybody is bama, and elsewhere. Northern Alabama; papers to be believed, the soldiers have been no less victimized spring up to greet us from unexpected places, still holding on to their old names.

There has indeed been a scattering and a dispersion. we know that all have looked forward to a struggle, to The columns of the press have literally become " movewhich they felt themselves c meeient, and in which they able columns," and work their way from one side of were eager to engage. There is no General PEMBER- the Confederacy to another in search of a resting place.

THE WAR NEWS from Maryland is quite stirring, incountry turned. God grant that their carnest gaze doubt there is danger in dispersion when in the pres- all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof ence of an active, vigorous and powerful enemy, and therefore this division and dispersion of our forces for the purpose of making this movement is not without a certain messure of darger. The risk is less than it as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which would otherwise be, since we know that the Federal may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State forces in Washington, Annapolis or Baltimore have the scenes of civil warrare which will devastate its homes been very much weakened to reinforce Grant, and that cur troops, by cutting the bridges on the roads leading into Politimore and Washington from the North and Politimore and Washington from the North and position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North state to be blackened by such a into Baltimore and Washington from the North and West, have secured themselves against the probability of suddenly having overwhelming numbers poured down upon them. The bridge across the Gunpowder, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is cut. Our troops have put it cut of the power of the Federals to the Baltimore and Ohio road for weeks, and the use the Baltimore and Ohio road for weeks, and the now prevalent in you state would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of consiliation and set them at defence. In this course, or disabled. This will certainly tend to diminish the frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all WE REGRET to learn from the Winston Sentinel of inevitable danger attending division and dispersion. during the pendency of an active campaig 1 in the field.

Some danger there must be, still, it is almost worth

will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in main-Some danger there must be, still, it is almost worth the risk to have the satisfaction of observing the consternation that the advance of the "ragged rebels" has been the means of creating in the ranks of the satisfaction of observing the consternation that the advance of the "ragged rebels" has been the means of creating in the ranks of the satisfaction of observing the constant satisfaction of observing has been the means of creating in the ranks of the Lincolnites; especially does it please us to see the straits to which the bogus abolition Governor of Maover an original Secessionist of the South Carolina

MOBILE.—For some days past the Mobile Tribune serve to add strength to its opinion, at least to our

ond year.

A Precious Article. We have before us, and the reader will find below, an

is also made that the people of North Carolina want peace, and want it on terms known to be obtainable, just as J. T. LEACH and other Holdenites and Conven. tionists have asserted. It will be seen that the "terms to be obtained by the conventionists have asserted. It will be seen that the "terms to be obtained by the conventionists have asserted. It will be seen that the "terms on the bands of the people, and trust that they will not think me indifferent to the result, or careless of the conventionists by the convention of the c just as J. T. LEACH and other Holdenites and Conven. known to be obtainable" are submission to Lincoln and his conditions for the abolition of slavery. The same charges of military oppression are made that are common in the Standard and Progress—the same anticipations of success for Mr. HOLDEN are indulged in, and the that this article did not appear in either of the North Carolina papers before alluded to, but did appear in the New York Tribune of the 7th of June, 1864, the May 12th to July 4th, 1864, inclusive: Daper of Horace Greek v, and the organ of the ultra Casuelties at Drewry's Bluff and Bermuda Hun abolitionists and subjugationists of the North. The interest evidently felt in Mr. HOLDEN's election, we leave the reader to judge for himself, and draw his own deductions. He will at least see the value, and understand the drift, of the cry of "peace" raised by Mr.

HOLDEN and his advocates : -From the N. Y. Tribune, June 7th, 1884

Davis on " Peace." The State of North Carolina is notoriously anxious say detested -the restless intriguers and Hotspurs who were bent on plunging the South into the abves of Disunion. For a generation, the stolidity, apathy, and political recreancy of North Carolina have been the standing butt of her Southern neighbor; and the antipathy thus evinced has been fully reciprocated .-There are to day rival parties in North Carolins, and their differences are grave; but on the one topic of contempiuous loathing of the arrogance and reckless sel!conceit of the aristocratic rulers of the Palmetto State.

her contiguous Northern sister is substantially a unit. North Carolina-after having firmly resisted and emphatically repelled the efforts of her Democratic office holders and other leading politicians to plunge her into it on the false pretence that Lincoln had declared and was waging an unprovoked war of extermination ment holding out a reasonable prospect of early peace. people know that they have been somehow duped into a tremendous, exhausting, desolating war; and they are nearly unanimous in their earnest, pressing desire to get out of it at the earliest moment. So they impel ions with the Federal Government for a restoration of

> So Vance writes, and Jeff. responds, with not more they (the Secestionists) "be let alone." Let us test his pretense by undentable facts:

1. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkanses and Missouri, each and all voted, in the Winter of 1860-61, not to take part in the Slaveholders' Nor can it be pretended that they were overawed, or cajoled, or bullied, or bought; for the Federal officers in their midst and their several State engineers of the Rebellion. Yet Jeff. Davis and his Confederates would not let them alone, but kept steadiwork corrupting their leaders and cajoling or de ceiving the masses, with intent to plunge them into the subject, and these doubts are suggested by the natural active Rebels. To this end, Fort Sumter was bomquestion:-1! Mr. MENMINGER has resigned, why has barded and reduced, expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and overcome the repugnance of the Border

II. After the second plunge had been made, West Virginia and East Tennessee, having few slaves and being overwhelmingly loyal, prayed to be "let alone' by Jeff. and his minions, but without avail. Their prayers were answered with bullets. East Tennessee saved from a like fate by Northern valor. Never for a moment has Davis intimated a willingness to let these The "Memphis Appeal," now published in Atlanta, loyal portions of the Union alone. On the contrary, he

sought Peace with the Union, but all his overtures bave been repelled and flouted. The answer is readv-The Chattanooga Rebel being driven out when we He has never sought Peace on any other basis than the Orawtord and Forsyth, his first emissaries; as also in the demand that Vice-President Stephens should be al-The Knexville Register, after visiting sundry places lowed to visit Washington in a Confederate gunboat. Thus, as a prerequisite to negotiation, our Government was required to concede the vital matter in controversy. Of course, it did not do that: How could it?-When Davis will point out that clause of the Federal Constitution which authorizes the President to surrender half the country to a hostile foreign power, and no longer even attempt to execute in that half the duties of the office he holds, he may plausibly assert that our Government is indifferent or averse to the restoration of

> IV. Davis is forced at length to confront the ugly fact that the people of North Carolina want Peace

> "To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen. this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atropious warfare which he is waging.
>
> 10 I fear much, from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurale movements which must be considere

> that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the confrary policy he adopted, I lieve, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably be-

ryland and the Mayor of Baltimore have been reduced. school, is to-day the Davis candidate for re-election as Governor, opposed by W. W. Holden, the 'Peaca' candidate. Holden was a Breckinridge Democrat in has given expression to the idea of an expedition being other days, and is familiar with the Secession conspirain course of preparation against that city, under the cy from the egg. He is very likely to be elected, undirection of General Carry, the same who was raised that of the soldiers in the Rebel armies. Davis tremfrom a Brigadier to a Major General and sent out to bles at the prospect of Holden's success, and means to supersede Banks after his failure on Red River. We defeat it by fair means or foul. In the passage above quoted, he plainly directs Vance not to stater minisch to be beaten, but to crush out the Peace party as traitors, and look to him for whatever help may be needed.

The recommendation of the Confeder
We recommend that the combined power of the Confeder
We recommend that the combined power of the Confeder
We recommend that the combined power of the Confederdo not see that the Tribune advances any facts that quoted, he plainly directs Vance not to suffer himself there seems to be no immediate probability of it.

The siege of Charleston has now entered on its second year.

We presume that the combined power of the

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16th, 1864

Museus, Fritzon & Paica. Gentlemen : In your paper of the 14th inst., you state that you have received surdry letters from different portions of the county, expressing a desire that the candidates for the office of Sheriff should canvass the county, alleging as a reason that one of the candidates is personally unknown to many citizens. As this can apply only to myself, I will take this occasion to state that my business is such, (being in the service of the Government,) that it will be votes in those sections which I may not be able to visit. Very respectfully,

R. B. MACRAE.

For the Journal READQUARTERS 61ST REGIMENT, N. C. T.,
Ulingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division,
Near Petersburg, Vs., July 6th, 1864.

Esses. Editors:—1 send you for publication a complete list of all the casualties in the 61st Regiment, N. C.
T., in the several engagements at Drewry's Biaff. Bermuda Hundreds, Cold Harbor, and around Petersburg from

drade, from the 13th to the 30th May. Field and Staff-Wounded-Bergt Major Wm H VonEber

Field and Staff—Wounded—Bergt Major Wm H Vor Electeristin in thigh, severely.

Company A, Capt James H Robinson commanding.

Killed—Private Solomon W Faison.

Wounded—lst Sergt John O Armstrong, in shoulder, slightly; Sergt James M Smith, in groin, slightly; Privated James H Johnson, in leg, very slightly; John O Lock amy, in head, mortally, since dead; John J Vann, in head, altabetic.

dightly.

Company B, Capt Wm M Stevenson commanding. Company B, Capt will in Sevenson commanding.

Wounded—Privates Julia Q. Cherry, in head, slightly:
Emanuel Edwards, in thigh, mortally, since dead.

Company C, Capt E. Mallett commanding.

Killed—Sergt John Boark and Private Warren Leggett.

Wounded—Lieut E F Story, in thigh, slightly; Sergi
Allen Wooten, in hand, severely; Privates Thes Ainsworm.

in bead, very slightly; J L Barthill, in leg, very slightly in knee, severely; Joseph Mundell, in arms slightly; Theo Phillips, in arms slightly; Ezakiel Staughter in foot, slightly; Richard Wilkerson, in shoulder, slightly Company D, let Lt W S Ramsey commanding. Killed - Privates J W Johnson and A J Stone.

Wounded—Corpl P VanDayn, in cheek, very slightly, Privates Richard Ausley, in thigh and leg. mortally, since dead, J A Brown, in hand, severely; J P Brown, in hand slightly; David Candle, in ankle, severely; Noah A Clark in hand, slightly; S B Cole, in shoulder, back and dip, metally, since dead; H M Crutchfield, in back and arm, s ed; W T Dowdy, in leg, slightly; John Dezern, showed; W T Dowdy, in leg, slightly; Wm P Holv, in ablumer alightly; Sidney Enbanks, in thigh, severely; Albert, Philips, in arm, slightly; David Sloan, in shoulder, severely; S A Smith, in thigh, slightly; Norman A Webster, in should be slightly; Michael Webster, in should be slightly; Michael Sightly; Norman A Webster, in should be slightly; Norman A Webster, in should be slightly; Norman A Webster, in should be slightly; Norman A Webster, in should be slightly to the slightly with the slightly in the slightly with t hand, slightly; Alfred Wrightsman, in shoulder, slightly Company F, Capt A J Moore, commanding.

Killed—Sergt John H Carroway and Privates Will Fryar and Richard Baker.

Wounded Lt. Lesson D. Rarnes, in one warrelied

yar and Richard Baker. Wounded-Lt Jesses D Barnes, in eye, very slightle Privates Jessee Carroway, in shoulder, severely; Fran-Felton, in elbow, very slightly; Wiley Howard, in hand slightly; Edward Pender, in groin, very slightly; W D had in hand, slightly; J Davis Buffin, in thigh, severely; set

Waiston, in arm, very slightly; John Williams, in hend, so verely; Noah Rogers, in both legs, severely. Company G—Killed—Lieut Daniel Shack eford. Company H—Capt Wm B Lanier commanding: Killed-Private B F Ward.
Wounded-Capt Wm B Lanier, in knee, mortally, siece

dead; Lieut Henry H Lanier, in hip, severely; Sergt Jas B Robinson, in ankle, slightly; Corpl Vergit & Gugaous in thigh, slightly; Privates Joseph & Gloson, in band, slightly; Robert H Peal, in forehead, slightly; Wm J Peal, in abdomen, mortally; Jas T Robinson, in arm, slighly Harrison Rogerson, in hand, slightly.
Company I—Capt Wm T Choate commanding:
Wounded—lst Sergt George Grimsley, in tace, severely;

Sergt F M Mitchell, in foot, severely; Corp R D Escept, in hand, slightly; Privates Isham Blevius, in abdomen, slightly; Richard Cheek, Jr. in hip, slightly; Silas Goings, in knee, severely; Joseph Hudson, in back, slightly; Jan Mabe, Jz hand, slightly; John Moxley, in shoulder, slightly; Isaac Richardson, in leg, slightly; James Moxley, in head, severely.

Enlisted men wounded..... 

Casualties at Cold Harber from the 31st May 15th June, inclusive. Company A-Cap Jemes H Robinson commanding Wounded-Privates Jessee Peal, in leg, severely; 11 Downing, in hand, slightly.
Company B—Capt Wm M Stevenson commanding: Killed-Private Wm A Manning.

Wounded-Sergt J T Rupass, in shoulder, very slightly Private Noah Bell, in knee, slightly. Company C-Lieut John F Guthrie commanding: Wounded-Privates Thomas Carmack, in side, seven Charles C Hines, in cheek, slightly.
Company D—Capt N N Ramsey commanding: Wounded-Sergt R E Jordan, in shoulder, mortally, sin

Company E-Capt W 8 Byrd commanding: Wounded—lst Sergt A W Wooten, in knee, very slight ly; Privates Levi J H Mewborn, in face, severely; Can tocks, in breast, very slightly.

Company F-Capt Wm A Darden commanding : Killed-Privates Stephen Coletrain, Wm F McKeel Wounded-Corpl B M Owens, in head, slightly; Privat Zichariah Boyce, in hip, very slightly; BF reiton, in has severely; James Mercer, in hand slightly; Geo Mitchel a arm, slightly; Edmon Pedon, in face and neck, severely

W R Shacaleford, in head, slightly,
Oompany G—Capt L L Keith commanding,
Killed—Privates Rail Boad Mathis, C H Ritter. Wounded-James M Rivenbark, in abdomen and his mortally, since dead. Company H-Capt John D Biggs commanding. Wounded—Sergts Simon D Ward in neck, severely; Abner Alexander, in arm, severely; Joshua L Corey, in hand

severely; Privates Banj Castle, in arm, slightly; Thom Hodge, in arm, very slight'y; Jas E Robinson, in arm very slightly. ery slightly.

Missing — Dapiel Wainwright.
Co. I—Capt Win T Choate, commanding.

Kided—Capt Win T Choate and Sergt S L Fulks.

Wounded—Privates Burras Anders, in bresst, sligh Meredith Cheek, in shoulder, very slightly; Granville wards, in head, severely; James Grimsley, in mon slightly; Lenville Joins, in head, very slightly.

Co. K-Capt S W Noble, commanding. Killed-Private Bluord Daugherty.
Wounded: Privates Benj F Banks, in arm, severely: J D Basden, in foot, severely, in face, slightly; B8 Hower in side, slightly; F G Huggins in head, mortally, since dea James E Mashburn, in shoulder, slightly; R B Williams, i arm, slightly.

Officers Killed..... Officers wounded. Enlisted men killed.
Enlisted men mortally wounded and since dead..... wounded ..... u missing. Casualties around Petersburg from June 16th

Field and Staff-Wounded-Lieut Col W S Devane. Shoulder, severely.

Co. A.—Capt James H Robinson, commanding.

Killed—Privates Stephen T Carroll, and John J Know
Wounded—Capt James H Robinson, in shoulder, Silk ly; Sergt James T McCalap, in arm, severely; Corn! Newton, in hand, severely; Private Lewis O Cook, in

ightly.
Co. B-Capt Wm M Stevenson, commanding. Wounded—1st Sergt Henry H Hill, is head, mort-since dead; Sergt J T Respas, in arm, very slightly; vates Thos Edwards, in shoulder, very slightly; L D ning, in head, very slightly; Jacob Windley, in hand, werely.
Missing-Richard Taylor.

Co. C.—Capt E Mallett, commanding.

Wounded—Privates Ass Harris, in neck, slightly; Sem...

Koonce, in leg, severely; Charles McGill, in hand, zevery ly; Joseph Paschall, in head, severely; Theo Phillips, um, severely.

Missing—Calvin Beck, Moses Lafoon, James Moody. Co. D—Capt N A Ramsey, commanding. Killed—Private J W Love. Wounded-1st Sergt E B Ramsey, in breast, severely

Sergt A H Perry, in face, severely; Private TF Carenessia head, seriously; J J Cook, in toot, very slightly; Levi Crutchfield, in neck, very slightly; J L Field, in neck, very lightly; Oliver Whitehead, in elbow, severely.

Missing—Privates J & Riddle, J M Thomas and b

Thrower.

Co. E—Capt W S Byrd, commanding.

Killed—Privates Isaao Branch. John J Howard, Theophalus Grimaley and A J Reynolds. Wounded-Bergt F Dale, in head, severely: "rivates Perry Blizzard, in arm and breast, severely; Hen y E Deaver, in head, very slightly; John F Heath, in hip, savere y; Thos Hews, in shoulder, severely; Wm H Hines, in hand, severely; Bright Harper, in arm, very slightly; Sherwood Jernigan, in head, very slightly; John D Malpass, in thigh, very slightly; Kinchen May, in thigh, severely; John H Skeen, in arm, very slightly; Charles Stocks, in hand, second

verely. Co. F-Capt Wm A Darden, commanding. Killed—Private J T Garriss.

Wounded—Private Gray Webb, in face, severely.

Missing—Sergt George B Owens, Privates Jas Buff and

Stephen Rogers.
Co. G—Capt L L Keith, commanding.
Wounded—Sergt L F R Hadran Wounded—Sergt LF & Hodges.

Missing—Lieut N H Fennell, Privates J B Boney, James

Lewis and J C Newsome.

Co. H—Lt F A Rhedes, commanding.

Wounded—Corpl H Everitt, in thigh, severely; Privates
Wounded—Corpl H Everitt, in thigh, severely; Almer J Nathan Bowen, in head, mortally, since dead; Abner J Barnes, in arm, very slightly; Aaron Robinson, in back, slightly; Edgar Smithwick, stuaned; Wm A Taylor in hand, slightly; Wm Ward, in head, slightly; Wm B Ward, in thigh,

-ace Tay . r. in abdomen, severely ; Joseph F Wells, in Sing g-Private Colquitt Gillett.

RECAPITULATION. 

e at Drewty's Bloff and Bermuda Hundred ..... 76 Celd Harbor. 44 Springs.
Near Petersburg. 56 Frank

very respectfully.

Tiple + e copy.

ry respection;,
your ob't serv't,
WM. L. FA'SON,
Addintage Adjutant.

Saleigh Confederate, Payetteville Observer and Presby-

For the Journal.

Virginia.

BY D. K. DENNETT. nia, chaste, noble and beautiful name. vertue herself carved in letters of fame, out era of happiness, liberty's birth. elera of happiness, liberty's birth,
saw for take place 'mong the nations of earth;
product day still that gave birth to her son
flat of his age, the great Washington.
flat the bright banner of freedom unfurled
for wisdom and worth astonished the world;
close in his foo steps bright galaxy see,
and Randalph of histonished to the rveid Raidolph, of Fitzbugh and Lee, class worthy, each playing his part average with pen, with soul, mind and heart. g to team and remaing to treat

L's proud lion lay cronched at her feet.

The remains, she defiantly spoke,

ticked spell of war and oppression was broke,

to azelo smiled on the home of the brave,

on west over the patriot's grave, and and upward in science and art,

elwit her sisters an eminent part. t to a inder her prople and pillage her towns, the same so do this measured the weight of : d rebelieur, 2d Yankeedom cried graceas: -Various repoed it the rebess and plant in their place we can enthropic race.
Wire as hold up her strong hards, like a scone wal' determined she stand g the too, and rescived to be free

reas by boldly the heat of the strife : ers' bright suches piving vigor and life and despendent, the wounded and weak, ed of a miart to all such they speak.
g of the tree ever ever them wavenepublic, the home of the braz. mes's Official Report to Mr. Mason. Southampton, June 21, 1864. honor to inform you that in accordance tion, as previously auncunced to you, I the lather of Chertourg between nice

ck on the morning of the 19th of June for ben lying off and on the port for several ling fallen asleer. After clearing the harbor we descried We were three quarters of an hour d. him. I had pivo'ed my guns to made all my preparations for engaging ! , when I opened on him with solid shot, train yesterday evening. I in a few micutes, and the engage-

respective broadsides bearing, it fight in a circle, the two ships into he centre, and preserving a er of feem a quarter to balf a mile. gord stell range we opened upon an or fitteen minutes after the com. The particulars as get are out nows. now became very hot, and the ene- the next best thing they could do. sull soon began to tell upon our hull, , killing and drabling a number of men

a to could shot firing, and from this | yet known. d with a of and shell. of about one hour and ten minutes

rain a to be in a sinking condition, aving expleded in our sides and beepetiber large apertures, through which lew mil u'es I had hopes of being able to

Lam, and at such of the fore and aft sails as RETURN OF THE CONFEDERATES FROM MARYthe ship filled so rapidly, however, we had made much progress the fires were d in the turnaces, and we were evidently on I now hauled down my colors, to e further destruction of life, and dispatched a one the enemy of our condition. in we were now but four hundred yards

when the enemy fixed upon me five times good order. Our less wavelight. as had been struck. It is charitable to a ship of wer of a Christian nation could

d such of the boys of the ship who were these were dispatched to my quarter boats remaining to me -- the waist boats

and the ship being on the point of set-

with about farty others, all told.

of those who were picked up by the

ur officers who went alongside the enemy's thoroughly iron coated, this having with clasin constructed for the purpose, expendicularly from the rail to the water's le covered over by a thin outer plankaking had been ripped off in every direction his place. cur si of and shell, the chain broken and indented in ry places, and forced partly into the ship's side. van most efficiently guarded, however, in this sec-

ther parts, but to what extent it is now impossible it is believed Le was badly crippled. flicers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, hough they have lost their ship they have not lost

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to articular 23, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of ying that Mr. Keil, my first lieutenant, deserves great dit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magezine and shell rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 nowsy, in thigh, severely; David Crafft, in leg and hald, oughtly; Samuel Heath, in breast, mortally, since dead; NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES-THE CONFED-

FRATES RETURNING TO VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, VA., July 16th, 1864. The Washington Chronicle of the 14th inst., has been re-

oners. Bome seventy-five rebel wounded were left at Silver

Frank Blair's place was spared by Breckeuridge on ac count of past intimacy with the owner. Montgomery Blair's residence was burnt to the, ground, of the enemy reported at Talladega on Saturday. with all its contents, inflicting, the Chronicle says, a heavy

It was supposed the rebels would re-cross to Virginia by Edwards' or Noland's Ferry. There was considerable skirmishing near Bladensburg on

A hard car was sent through to Paltimore on Wednes day, and the regular trains would run on Thursday. There were no bridges burnt on the Washington and Baltimore Lailrand. Gunpowder bridge will tabe ter days

Gen. Tyler is safe at Frederick. The Chronicle says that the raiders have done important service to the F. deral Government in rallying the people to its support, as no appeal from the authorities could have done, and have made easy what would otherwise have been a difficult task, of recruiting the army to the extent doemed necessar:

RICHMOND, July 17th, 1864.

in greenbacks at Frederick, and the muley was paid,-The streets of the city were litterally filled with horses and which were sent across the Potomio.

generally was enspended, and a large practing held in Independence aquare. In the skirminh near Washington on Tuesday night the

Prisoners say that the demonstration of the raiders at Washington was made to cover the retreat of the regin bo-

dy with a large quantity of plunder.

THE CONFEDERATES RE-CROSSED THE POTOMAC. RICHMOND, July 17, 1854. Bult more papers of the 14th say that the enemy have recrossed the Potomec near Poolesvine, driving two thous

and head of cattle. Gen. Franklin escaped 1000 Hectortown, his guard hav-

the his head off shore, at a distance of THE YANKEES AGAIN WHIPPED BY FORREST IN NORTH ElistselPPI. MERIDIAN, July 16th, 1861.

Nothing official has been received from North Mississip-When within about a mile and | pl. Private advices report that fighting was going on near on the he suddenly wheeled, and bring. Tupelo vesterday and to day. It is confidently believed s ore, presented his starboard battery that he and Porrest have annihilated the Yankee column. time we were distant about one mile | The Yankees are reported to have burned a portion of their

Gen. Maury has received the fellowing dispatch, dated Tupelo, July 15th: The enemy are infall retreat in the direction of Ripley.

Liout. Gen.

a replaced by another at the mizzenmast | being unable to rejoin Morgan, cut their way to Forrest as

ATLANTA, July 16, 1864. Lat our shell, though apparently explod. Rumors of another altempt by the enemy to cut the West

> The following official report was sent by command of BEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,

Since the facure of the enemy to cut the West Point [R. R.] near Newnau, both armies have been quiet, and occupy their former pesitions. Our army have been much imach coast, for which purpose I gave the proved by rest and bathing, and are in fine spirits.

BICHMOND, July 18th, 1864. morning states that the Confederate force which appeared in front of Washington on Taesday, re-crossed the Potemac on the 14th, bringing off everything safely, and in

PETERSDUEG, July 18th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 15th and 16th inst., have been re-Dispatches from Nashville, say that since Johnston's re-

that it is now safe to say there were periods between fapart of Morris' Island, and the enemy were observgiven the crew, jumptd everboard and en- | dashed into Washington and effected its capture, if not oc-

men from the water. I was fortunate ston, who falled to arrest sherman in his fortified mounes to escape to the shelter of the reu- tain strengtohe, will be able to detain him long as that the Kentsarge sent one, and then, to approaches on all sides. Says the danger is that Johnston will give up the place in despair, destroy such of his munitions and supplies as cannot be remayed, and retreat further to the South-west, in the direction of the remainder, there is reason to believe, and retreat further to the bouth-west, in the direction of up by the enemy and by a couple of Sharman will calify that any movement of that kind, and as, which were also fortunately near Sherman will anticipate any movement of that kind, and cut off every facility of retreat by the destruction of rail-

Gold two handred and firty. wounded that her midship section on GEN. JOHNSTON RELIEVED OF THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSE -SECRETARY OF THE

Treasury. The cath of office was administered to-day.

from penetration. The enemy was much damaged | YANKEE FLAGS IN JAMES RIVER AT HALF-MAST -REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. GRANT.

RICHMOND, July 19 h, 1964. The Yankse fiags of the flact in James river have been at shots fired at the fort since last report.

in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Figued.) J. E. JOHNSTON, General. Gen. Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address :

HEADQUARTERS ARBY TENN., }

July 18th, 1864. Boldiers: In chedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies, and employ all my skill, to meet its incompletely wounded and since dead 3 incompletely wounded and since dead 49 need to be standard on Wednesday, picking up some two or three hundred pristo the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people. Bespectfully,

Bigned, J. B. HOOD, General. Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended, last night; near Notasulga, supposed by a party No train has arrived from West Point

The main force of the enemy has crossed the Chattahore chee, between Isham's ford and Roswell, and are slowly pushing forward.

Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck head, eight miles from this place.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE. GRIPPIN, GEO., July 19th, 1864.

Four miles below Jonesboro', the ergine Sunshine was blown up, and the engineer Joe Haskey, Dr. Dinners, Dr. Harris, and the negro wood passer, were killed. The en gine and five care are a total wreck. The track will be clear before morning.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19th, 1864.

Quiet has prevailed along the frost to-day. The larger portion of the enemy's force is now South of the Chattahoochie. Two corps are marching towards Stone Moun-tain and Dreston. The advance of Legans' corps intered Decator to day at mon, and skirmishing has been going on in that vicinity. The right of the enemy rests between the Chattahoochie and Peachtree Creek.

The City has subsided into quite a calm, contrasting strangely with the excitement of the past few days.

From the Sumter (Ga.) Republican. Official Rascality .- We scarcely open a Lewssaper but we can find some instances recorded of swinding of the people or of the soldiers on the part of those set in high places. The peculation and rebberies on the part of Quartermasters and Commissaries have passed into a proverb. Men in these positions suddealy grow rich on a salary of \$150 or less per month, and it has now come to be considered almost a matter of course that these gentry should have the privilege of

cobbing the Government without gainsay or reproach In the Hospital Department, also, there are great buses. Delicacies of all kinds are daily sent to these institutions for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, that are notoriously appropriated for the use of the surgeons and the other officials. Wines and brandies, cordials and jellies, chickens and turkeys, besides other edible, not on the roll of army rations, can often be found on the tables of the Doctors, when you will rarely hear of a sick soldier enjoying any of these delicacies which the benevolent charity of the people has contributed for the use of the gallant boys who stand as a wall of defence between the enemy and the bearth-

tones of the people. But recently, the writer has been told of an instance during the progress of a battle, that a sur; on invited all hands to take a drink of the small supply of whiskey on hand, before bigguarters would be filled with would d men, who would need it. This was done by the Bachaualian crowd, and the liquor was guzzled down by all present, at the experse perhaps of the life of some poor fellow, whom the stimulous might have saved from the collapse of death.

Again I have known of a steward of a bospital not a thousand miles from Macon, being in the Labit of seting the plainest and coarsest fare before his convolesent soldiers, when the strengthening and palatable food was reserved for his own private table. To is stew ard was detected in his rascality and discharged from the place he so unworthily filled.

e more, Mr. Editor, and I have done, on the subject of official abuses. It is said that gross corruption exists at the prison at Andersonville. A high official, it is said, has been detected trading with the Yank e orisoners for greenbacks, and has been reported to Headquarters for his misconduct. He manager, through his sutler, to monopolize all the trade that goes to the place, forbidding citizens to sell their produce to any one but his appointee, at his prices. The guard Richmond is not the heart of the Confederacy. the as well as the prisoners are subject to this restriction.-Everybody who knows what a sutler's profits generally are, may well believe that the soldier on duty there has but little chance to get any delicacy of meats, fruit or vegetables, owing to the high tariff imposed by this middle man called the sutler. He can the South showed that the Confederates were buy eggs at \$2 per dozen, but sells at \$10. He buys quietly considering the expediency of transferring syrup at \$10 per gallon, and sells at \$10 the pint. So the story goes, and it is said that so outraged have the soldier guards become at this extortion, they have part of the Federale might bring them little more than master with the same unmilitary honors.

> From the Charleston Courier, 13th inst. SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

been solely directed to the bombardment of Fort An official dispatch a cerved at the War Department this | Sumter, no shells having been fired at the city since ries Gregg and Wagner, and has also been unusually severe, being concentrated almost wholly upon the Southwest angle. The casualties, however, have been slight. On Friday, private Puniard, of the Gist Guard, Lt. Boog commanding, was killed, and two others slightly wounded, by a Parrott shell. On Friday, treat from Kanesaw Mountain, therman has picked up Saturday two of the enemy's guns at Battery Greag

During Friday night the enemy erected a small wooden house between Batteries Gregg and Wagner, directly in the rear of Vincent's Creek, for what purpose is as yet unknown. It is supposed by many to be intended as quarters for the prisoners sent to Morris' of the scene of the amosing disaster. Island by the Lincoln Government to be placed under our fire. Another house, of the same size, was erected and placed alongside of the first on Sunday forenoon. The enemy's fleet displayed an extra blue flag at the

bow all day Sunday. The following is the report of the firing since our From 6 P. M. Friday to 8 A. M. Saturday, Battery

Gregg fired at Fort Sumter one nundred and thirteen bots; Battery Wagner at Fort Sumter, forty-one bots; Battery Simkins at Gregg, thirty-six shots Battery Gregg at Sullivan's Island, twenty-three shots; Battery Cheves at Wagner, five shots; Sallivan's Island at Gregg, one hundred shots. From 8 A. M. to P. M. Saturday, Battery Gregg

on Sumter, seventy-three ; Battery Wagner on Sumter, seventy-eight shots; Battery Simkins on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, one bundred and thirty shots; Sullivan's Island on the same, one hundred and forty shots; Gregg on Sullivan's Island, thirty one; on Gen. Johnston was relieved to day of the command of Johnson, thirty-six; Battery Haskell on Morris' Island, From 6 P. M. Saturday to 8 A. M. Sunday, Gregg

at Sumter, eighty-five shots; Wagner at Sumter, seven; Gregg at Sullivan's Island, fitteen; Sullivan's Island at Gregg, filteen. From S.A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday, Battery Gregg they can continue to form one State, or rather one political at Samter eighty-six shots, and Battery Wagner little... body; and they may reach a point when, the a

HEAPQEARTES ARM of Tennesses.

I have the four to be, very respectfully, you without expressing 17 to desire to desire the four to be, very respectfully, you obtained to the first the first that the first t pression of hope by a clergyman that the wicked will —— in his curious letter takes of articles of the next Legislature of our clerk, and the second of the next Legislature of the next Le

Mesars. Fulton & Paics,
Wilmington, M. C.
Gentlemen: It affords us much pleasure to acknowledge through your tavor of 13th inst., the receipt of \$156 66 for the sufferers at Washington. Accept our many thanks for your kind consideration in their behalf, and tender them to

Committee. The N. C. Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Road was held in this city on Thursday last. A very heavy business has been done by the road during the past year and a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared. The following brief etatement from the President's Report, which has been kindly furnished us gives a brief but gratifying exhibit of the operations of the year ending on the 3 st May,

From Freight—Private, ...... \$609.316 35 From Freight—Government,.... 743,580 91 From Freight—Southern Expre 8 From Mai's,..... 23,375 00 From Shops,..... \$ 19,541 62 From Rent, ..... 2,156 16 Total earning......\$3,247,079 54 EXPENSES. Transportation, ......\$293,554 34 Maintenance of Boad,...... 108,658 75 Maintenance of Cars and Machinery,...... 201,496 72

Nett Earnings......\$1,609,421 53 Cumpared with hast year— Gross Earnings—3ist May, 1884. \$3,247 079 54 1863,..... 1,649,935 26 Nest caralogs this year, \$1 609 421 52

ANEUAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL REPORTERS .- The local eporters of the Memphis Bolletin, taking off the bankers, state officials, and others, who once a year publish interniuable columns of figures, which are supposed to be of such Federal parties as approached the cross places of Such Federal parties as approached the cross places of of their proceedings during the year:

REPORT TIMES.
Blen asked to Drink. 11,399
brank. 11,292
kequested to retract. 416
Didn't retract. 426
Lavied to persies, receptions, presentations, &c., by peranes fishing for puffy, ...... 3,533 Been whisped Whipped the other fellow,.... giu, bitters, boxes of cigare, &c., if we would 

 
 Told.
 13

 Didn't know.
 200.40

 Lied about it.
 99.597
 Been to church,.... Changed, politics, Expected to change still, ash on hend,.... Gave for charity,
Gave for terrier deg.
swora off bad tabits,
had swear off this year, number of bad habits...........

naking numbers tell. On the terms he has bitherto containing a war so conducted, there is the still r ore preferable to success in a bad one.

tormidable difficulty of finding an object worth the cost.

Your obedient servant, formidable difficulty of finding an object worth the cost. capture of the town would not inflict a mortal wound upon the South. As a Capital, it has only been extemporized for the early purposes of the war, and there are many who think the selection was injudicious. The last letter of our correspondent the Coverament business from Richmond to another town, so that the utmost conceivable success on the treated the sutler to a ride on a rail and threaten his empty glory. A triumphal entry of the Federals into the "rebel capital" would inspirit the North and confirm the war party in their ascendency, but might do little toward the restoration of the Union, or the subjection of the South. There lies the great difficulty in the way of the North. It is hard enough as the Fede rals have found, to get to Richmond, but it will be still

> Vankers and Cows-A Funny Incident. When Eheridan entered Charles City county, on his return from his last raid, his men drove before them a large captured a part of them. On their way down the county, one of the Yankees resided the occurrence to a lady, to one of the Yankees related the occurrones to a lady, to one of the Yankees related the occurrones to a lady, to thom. By his kindness and generous disposition, he made whom we are indebted for this marrative; with the remark many friends in Wilmington.
>
> In Clinton, N. C., Jone 27th, 1864, Mrs. SARAH E. whom we are independ for this narrative; with the refeark that this was "the daradest country he ever heard tell on, for not only the men but even the cows fight like devils." Our isformant states that this cow-victory over the Yankees was corroborated by persons who live in the vicinity

A STATESMANLY OPINION .- A collection of the political essays of Sir George Conrewall Lawis has fately appeared in London. The preface of this collection, written by Sir F. W. Head, contains some quotations from Sir George's letters on the aspect of affairs in America, which are very characteristic of the writer's

cooleces, shrewdness and insight :--"Dana's lecture on Sumner is a very interesting. It illustrates the relations of the South and North and their feelings to one another. People here speak of the ortrage on Summer a proof of the brutal manners of the Ameri-

"I take for granted that Buchanan will wio. I he Southern States are throughly in earnest. They are fighting for their property. The Northern States have only a principle at stake; they will be less united and less eager. At the same time, it is not at all clear that they can continue to form one State, or rather one po- (o. B 3rd Regiment of N. O. Cavairy, in the 21th year of

Grant's Fourth of July Dinner in Richmond. The following teasts were to have been drunk at a Fourth of July dinner, 1864, in the city of Richmond, to which Lieut. Gen. Grant was "solemnly called, but came not:" lst—The Day we Descrate.

lying and uprorious )
ne "Peculiar Institution." 4th-The

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Music by a Country Band.

AIR—"Oh! General Hooker.

Can't you help dis digger!"

5th—Loo-Natick Ass-lims.

"Each Lucy dinterval of thought
Rees!'s the woes of Nature's chatter,"

And he who lives on Mature's chatter,"

And he who lives as 'idiot's 'ought But dies as 'idiots' have—'what matter.'" 6:h-The Yankee Nation-"Long may it rave."
7th-The "Onion"-(Union)-"It must and shall be preserved"-or pickled. 8th-Abe Lincoln and the Devil-Par nobile fratrum. Sth-Our Raiders.

AIR—" in the days when we went 'typning,

A short time ago."

10 h-Richmond. If there be six in the field, they are "Sic Semper."

11th-"The Impetuous Nancy." alias the Rapid Ann-Grant's Rubicon-over the left.

12th-The State of Virginia-Now "in statu quo." 13th-Galls!

What makes up A Yankee Regimens. A number of army officers being present at a dinner the conversation turned upon the condition and efficien cy of their different regiments. Col. -, of the New York -th, stated that nine different nations were epresented in his regiment, and, after going over Irish, German, French, English, &c., several times, could not enumerate but eight. He said he was certain there tion in August next. were nine, but what the other was he could not remember. Lieut ——, who was present, suggested "Amercans." "By Jove!" said the colonel, 'that's it—Amer-

icans!" DEATH OF HON. G. W. CALDWELL .-- We regret to Green W. Caldwell, departed this life yesterday morning, in Charlotte, quite suddenly, although he has been invalid for several mouths past.

No comment is requisite in offering the name of Col.

Barry to the citizens of his native county as a suitable person to represent them in the next Legislature. Bis record as a citizen and gallant soldier is another. learn that our highly esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon.

from this Congressional District, in the United States Congress, and subsequently as superintendant of the Mint in Charlotte. He was a prominent, useful and much beloved citizen .- Charlotte Times.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S LETTER. NEAR CHATTAHOOCHEE, 7th July, 1864. To His Excellencey, J. E. Brown, Governor: I have the pleasure to inform you that the State

Proops promise well, and have already done good serrice. While the army was near Marrietta, they were imployed to support the cavalry on the extreme left, and occupied a position quite distinct from any of the infantry of ours. According to all accounts, their conduct. the Chattahoochee guarded by them have been driven back. These proofs of their value make me anxious that their number shall be increased. Is it possible? You know that the distinguished efficer at their lead is competent to high command.

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. E. Jounston. Two parts of Epsom salts and one of salt, if said to be an unfailing remedy for flux, one dose frequently curing if taken in time.

"Ma," said a little girl to ber mother, "my toe itches me." "Then scratch it, my dear." "Well, ma, I have scratched it, but it wont stay scratched !"

JACKSONVILLE. July 11th, 1864. Through the solicitation of many, I at this late hour, have become a candidate to represent you in the Commons of your next Legislature. Confidently expecting your different commands, as well as the various arms of the service to which my soldier friends belong, render it almost impossible for anything short of a general notice throughs newspaper to reach you all in the short time between now and honorable Peace! I one that will secure to us and one honorable Peace! One that will secure to us and one TO THE VOTERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY. newspaper to reach you all in the short time between now ing my gratitude for your confidence reposed in me here-tofore, and to a mounce myself a candidate for re-election to a seat in the State Senate. Feeling conscious of having discharged my duty (to the extent of my ability.) to my country and its cause, to the soldier in the field and his be-

J. F. MURRILL.

43 2t\* FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. Being in the service, I take this method of announcing myself a cardidate to represent the County of Duplia in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I shall be deprived of the pleasure of seeing many of you, but from the flattering encouragement I have received both from my fellow-soldiers and citizens in different sections of the County, I confidently hope I shall receive enough votes to insure my election. And should I be one of the favored, I

pledge myself to make you a faithful Kepresentative, alinterest. Co. A, 3rd Regt. N. C. Cavalry.

FOR SHERIFF. WE are authorized and requested to announce ISAAC BROWN, as a candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones WE are authorized to aunounce Mr. ISAAC N. SAN-

the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina July 21st WE are requested to announce W. R. WARD, as a candidate to represent Duplin County, in the Senate in the next General Assembly. 262-6t-42te\*

Enddenly, at his residence in this city, on the morning of the 16th inst., IBAAC BEARMAN, a native of Germany and for several years a resident of Washington, N. C., aged about 40 years.

When the Federal troops occupied Washington, N. C. rather than submit to take the oath of allegieuce, Mr. Bearman sacrificed his property, and left the home of his adop-

MORRIS, wife of Thos. F. Morris, in the 27th year of her age, leaving a husband and chi d 17 days old, and numerous friends, to moura their loss. In her life she combined a happy, cheerful disposition, with a high sense of the wreathes of love around a devoted husband's heart. In her last moments she was enabled to challenge death for

its sting, and the grave for its victory.

"She has treasures greater far,
Than east or west unfold,

More precious are her bright rewards, Than gems, or stores of gold.'

CoM.

Observer is requested to cony. On the 9th inst., at Mount Pleasant, Epotinglyania County, Va., of a wound received at Spotinglyania C. H., on the 10th of May, Lieu. CICERO H. CRAIGE, of Wilmington, aged 22 years and 8 months. The was one among the first to volunteer in behalf of his country. He first joined the

He can all our serrows heal

his -ge.

Thus in the full vigor of youth and the prime of manfired at Samter eighty-six shots, and Battery Wagter at Sumter, sixty-two; making a total of four hundred shots fired at the fort since last report.

Thus in the tell vigor of yours and they may reach a point with the part by common hood has another none and consent. Each may find his account in a report.

Thus in the tell vigor of yours and the fort since has another none and consent and away.

For d with that zero and enchanging the boson of a patrick the boson of a patrick the boson of a patrick the army as about the in the carry. hilf-mast for two days. The Yankee pickets say that Gen.
Grant was wounded, and died from the effects of amputation.

GEN. JOHNSTOC'S ADDENIS TO THE ARMY.

ATLANTA. July 18th, 1864.

The army and the public were surprised this morning at the announcement of a charge of commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and Gen. Read receiving the commanders—General Johnston being relieved and died from the effects of amputation in 1861:

Again in 1861:

Again in 1861:

Again in 1861:

The Lord High Chancelior of England recently, in a few commanders of an patriot when their cooling with codegated distinct on the fill of the North fight for independence; but what do not have the flowers and the general Johnston being with codegated distinct declaration upon the mysterious question of the North fight for independence; but what do not have the flowers and the general Johnston Connected by th

THE CONSERVATIVES of Sampson County will vote bers of our next Legislature FOR THE SENATE. ROBINSON WARD, B.Q. FOR THE COMMONS.

G. W. CRUMPLEB, H. B. COOPER. MANY VOTERS

July 18. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS.

I AM A CANDIDATE to represent you in the Benatorial District composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. If elected will serve you to the best of my ability. JAS. H. PRITCHETT.

of the next General Assembly.

A CARD

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HAVING learned that many of my friends are of the opinion that I hold a very profitable office, I have been constrained to make the following statement which I will be qualified to, and will also prove the fact by B. B. Wood that the office I now hold does not pay over seven hundred dollars in Confederate money, the Legislature having removed all causes of litigation out of the County Court to the Superior Court. Court to the Saperior Court.

SAMUEL B. BUNTING

July 9th, 1864.

WE are requested to announce MAJOR ROBERT B. Mc-RAE, (fermerly of the 7th Reg't N. C. T.) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at, the elec-

regardless of political cast, will vote for Col. JOHN D. BARRY, of the 18th Regiment N. C. Troops, as their first choice for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of this State.

The deceased was for several years a representative ciated by all who know him.

WE are authorized and requested to appounce Col. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the election in August next.

Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next. FELLOW-CITIZERS AND SOLDIERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

I announce myself a candidate for re-election to represent you in the House of Commons, promising if elected, to make you a faithful representative, always having your interest and interest the of our State in view. L. W. HODGES. Warzaw, July 1, 1864 .- 41-2t-254-to\*

COUNTY.

BY the request of some of my friends both in and out of the Army, I have consented to become a candidate for a sent in the next Legislature, in the House of Commons. I have but one promise to make if elected. I will do my

thave but one promise to man.

duty so far as I have the ability.

MAUGER J. TAYLOR, Co. A, 1st. N. C. Battallion. 263&43 to

and honorable Peace!! One that will secure to us and our and the day of election, I adopt this means of acknowledge posterity the rights of our homes and our firesides, even to the latest period of time.

ROBT. B. CAIN. Co. H, 33th Regiment N. C. Troops. -250-7t-42-21\* reft family at home, and to the private citizen and his civil TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HAROVER COURTY. liberties, I commit the matter to your judgment and decision. Should you again elect me your Senator, I shall ever announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House or decepted he can probably get to Richmond, and possi-bly take the city, too. But, beside the difficulty of

Very respectfully,
JULIUS W. WEIGHT,

Co. I. 46th Regiment, N. U. T.

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMESON COUNTY. AT THE solicitation of many triends I announce mysel as a candidate to represent the county of Hampson in the next House of Commons of the Legislatore of North Car-olina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.

J. C. WRIGHT,

226-tlstaug-36-tlstaug." WILMINGTON MARKET, July 20th, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE-One or two small droves grass fatted re-

Cotton-No sales to report. We quote nominally at \$1.75 CORN-Is in demand, and market bare. We quote at \$28

COPPERAS -Retails at \$3 to \$1 per lb. quote small sales from store at \$400 per (b), for superfice.
Forage-Fodder and Hay \$45 to \$13; and Shucks \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs.

Hidrs-Green \$2, and dry \$5 to \$5 50 per lb.

LEATHER-Sole \$17 to \$18, and upper \$20 per lb. LARD-\$4 50 to \$5 per lb. NAILS-\$2 25 to \$2 50 per lb. PEA NUTB-\$20 to \$22 per bushel. COULTRY-Chickens \$5 to \$6, and grown fowls \$7 50 to

FUGAR-Brown, \$7 to \$7 50 per lb. BHERING—Eagetteville factory, \$2 75 to \$3 per yard, Epirits Turpzeting—Nominalat \$5 to \$5 per gallon. TALLOW-\$3 50 to \$4 per lb. YARN--\$10 per busch by the bale. Wood--ls in demand, and scarcely any coming to mir-

MONEY MARKET. The specie market was somewhat excited during the early part of the week, and rates advanced, some sales seing made of gold at \$20 a \$21, and sliver at \$19 a \$20 for one. Rates, however, have declined, and brokers are now paying \$18 for gold and \$17 for silver.

OFFICE HOORS FROM 8, A. M., 10 5, P. M. WILKINS IN & C. BROKERS, 34 MARKET ST. Est VY N. C. Tressury Notes,

TELEGRAPHIC

by J. S. Thrashen, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Distric

loss on the Postmaster General.

Tuesday morning, in which the Federals admit aloss of thirts-five.

to repair.

LATE NURTHERN NEWS. New York papers of the 13 h, and the Washington Chronicle, of the 14th inst , have been received. They give the details of the invasion of Maryland. The rebels demanded a contribution of twenty thousand dollars

cattle collected by foreging parties in the vicinity, all of Philadelphia was greatly excited on Monday. Business

third brigade of the sixth corps lost aix commanders of

Gold in New York on the 12th opened at 231 and closed

Private advices report the fight as having been heavy, Our forces received an new pected reinforcement of two

terny's sides, were doing him but little | Point Rail For 1 are it circulation, but nothing certain is

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

The Washington Chronicle of the 16th says editorially,

cupation. The Chronicle also says the rebels are so flattered beafter my ship went down. Fortuna's- | cause they have put Washington and Caltimere in terror, that they will not hositate to repeat the experiment.

the army of Tennessee. Gen. Hood has been appointed in fifty two; Cheves on the same, thirteen.

your stud consideration in their behalf, as the very liberal donators.

Very respectfully, yours,
G. H. BROWN,
R. B. MYE38,
JOS. POTTS.
R. WHITEHURST.

BARNINGS PROM ALL BOURCES. 

Hand Hire. 181 693 89 Loss and Damage, 115,617 07 

 Salary,
 49 556 99

 Supply Account.
 462 2×6 82

 Purchase of Engines,
 46,000 00

Erecess not each age, \$590.678 37 Raleigh Progress, 16th inst.

 
 Fook the hist.
 33

 Didn't take the hist.
 3300

 Threatened to be whipped,
 274
 go acter them. 3 d501

unsparingly supported by Government, must succeed in

harder to discover, when they get there, what they have county. gained by the enterprise which has cost them jach enormous sacrifices .- London Times, June 9th. number of cowa which they had stolen along the rough.

Nont coming on, the cowa were confided in a rude pen mastrly made, and the Yankeen, wearled with the intigues of the day, stacked their arms and laid down to sleep. As slightly wounded, by a Parrott shell. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands kept up a vigorous reply, and on Saturday two of the enumy's guns at Battery Greeg were dismounted, besides a number of men believed to be killed and wounded. Several ambulances, on Saturday afterneon, came to Greeg from the lower part of Morris' Island, and the enemy were observed.

cens, and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. It betokens the novent of a state of things in which political differences cannot be settled by argument, and can only be settled by force. It half England was in favor of a measure which involved the confiscation of the property of the other half, by be lief is that an English Brocks would be equally applicated."

Again, on the election of 1856.

"I take for granted that Buchanan will win. I the

2d—The Btar Spangled Banner—" Let her rip."
3d—Our Uninvited Guest—
(Drank standing and in silence—a malicious reporter
says that the subject of the sentiment was drunk,

July 17th, 1864.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

FOR SHERIFF.

MANY VOTERS IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY,

July 8tb, 1864. FOR SHERIFF.

FOR SHERIFF. WE are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. R. BUNTING as a candidate for the Sherifialty of New

WE are authorized and requested to announce ELI W. HALL as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in the Jane 16th FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND CITIZERS OF DUPLIN

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF BLADEN.

the commencement of this war, to show my faith by my works. If honored by an election, I can assure my comrades in arms, and friends at home, I shall ever be watchful of their interests, prompt and faithful in the discharge

Co. A, 3d N. C. Batt. Light Artillery. July 7. 755 te-41-te

coived during the week, and sold on the hoof at \$2 to \$2 60 per ib. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Is in moderate demand, and market poorly supplied. We quote at \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

BRESWAX—\$3 to \$3 50 per lb.

BETTER—\$7 to \$8 per lb. DERS as a capdidate to represent the county of Onslow in

> to \$30 per bushel.
>
> COEN MEAL—Sells from the granaries, at \$25 per bush EGGS-\$1 to \$1 50 per dozen.
> FLUTE-Is in moderate supply, and market dull. We

\$3 each.
Ricz—Clean, 55 to 60 cents per lb. by the cask. SALT—Nothing of consequence doing in this settles, quote Bound made at \$20 to \$25 per bushes.

ket. We quote by the boat load at \$35 for pine and sah, and \$40 per cord for oak.

DUY AND SELL FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

Gold and Silver, Con ederate 8 per cent. Bonds,

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

THE FACT that the Yankee and Confederate Secretaries of the Treasury have both resigned, and this at the same time, or nearly the same time, constitutes a coincidence that naturally attracts a good deaf of attention, and we need not be surprised if we find the public drawing parallels, and instituting comparisons between the two men. Both have measurably failed, at least neither has been able to sustain the credit of the paper issues of the government which he represents, and in this respect it must be acknowledged that Mr. Mex MINGER'S failure has been even greater that Mr. CHASE'S. since Confederate money sooner reached a point of extreme depression than Federal money, and sunk lower than the latter has yet reached, although it is now impossible to say how low a point of depression greenbacks may reach, or how soon they may arrive at

currencies, and the injustice is the greater towards Mr. and excitement. The thing was bold, sure enough: MEMMINGER, whose financial schemes were never adopted by our Congress, while, on the contrary, every recommendation made by Mr. Chase was promptly responded to by the Yankee Congress. Whether Mr MEMMINGER'S schemes would have met with any better success than has attended those put forward by Congress, we cannot pretend to say. We know that nights. they never had a chance to show what value they might possess. They at least have not failed, for they have not been tried. Mr. MEM-MINGER simply "ran the machine" of paper credit, he did not make it. Congress started it without a basis -without making any provision for its redemptionwithout imposing an adequate tax to meet at least the interest on the debt created. The result could never have been doubtful. We do not think Mr. MEMMINGER a great financier, but really it would be difficult to see what different things he could have done. He had very little latitude-very little freedom of action. His duties were simply administrative.

On the contrary Mr. CHASE had all the powers that he chose to ask for, and it must be admitted that be engineered the Yankee finances, if not ably, at least adroitly. All schemes of finance, based upon the 'issue appropriate Sleswig and Holstein herself, and Austria, of inconvertible paper must sooner or later come to a stop. That for so long, and in the face of such enormous expenditures, Mr. Chase contrived to keep the price of gold within reasonable limits is a matter for which he must receive the credit at least of tact if not of ability. The failure on his side is due to a miscalfact did keep them up for two years and over. It may fairly be conjectured that that was the extreme limit The war has entered on its fourth year. Mr. CHASE's calculations are run out and he himself has resigned.

It would be rather a mistake to attribute the late rise in gold to Mr. Chase's resignation. Of course that event might produce some slight effect for a day or two, but did not cause the rise in gold, but the inevitable rise in gold caused Mr. Chase to resign. The thing had got beyond his control. It is now beyond ithe control of of Mr. Fessender or of any other person who may be called upon to succeed the former Yankee Secretary of the Treasury.

The experience of the world is the same in all and currency which cannot be set at defiance with impunity, but which, although controlled or diverted for a time, will surely assert their power eventually. The first revolutionary currency in America, the assignate in France, the greenbacks and bluebacks of the present day, all go to prove this. The history is a uniform one, and neither Mr. MEMMINNER por Mr. Chase could arrest its progress, although the inevitable consummation might be slightly delayed, as it has been in the United States and slightly accelerated, as it has been in the Confederacy.

Why Mr. MEMMINGER's successor is not appointed, we are unable to say.

THE " Memphis Appeal" is now the only paper we get from Atlanta. The other papers have, apparently, removed themselves,-cut out-evacuated.

We cannot fully understand the position of things in Georgia, and yet from the remarks of the Atlanta papers, now all stopped with the exception of the " Appeal," we would be led to the impression that the evacnation of Atlanta was a foregone conclusion.

We confess ourselves unable to understand this. We do not like to indulge in mere lay-criticism, and so far as military matters are concerned, we acknowledge that we are mere lay-men. But we know that a high,-a very high-authority has pronounced Josinston's army to be even a more formidable body than LEE's. When we say this we mean no gossip. We sr eak from what we do know, or at least believe we know. Len's army has withstood the principal and most important Federal army. Why should not Johnst on's withstand the secondary Federal army? If LEE can save Richmond, why cannot Johnston save Atlanta? He may not do it, but we think he will. We per sonally know nothing of the position nor of the forces. We would not pretend to talk about things of which we are not competent to judge. We simply mention matters as they come to us. If our information is correct, and we think it is, or cught to be, General Johnston ought to save Atlanta, and he will be blamed if he does not. He may be blamed wrongfully, but we think he will be blamed by parties who mean no injustice.

A Secret Well Kept, It would seem that the present Confederate advance in the direction of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not only surprised the Yankees, but is the occasion of much guessing and speculation among our own people. We doubt if any body outside of high official circles knows the actual force employed in the movement or its probable ultimate destination. It evidently puzzles the Yankees, and even the omniscient New York Herald is forced to own up and acknowledge itself dead beat and unable to say whether it is an army or a raiding party, whether its object is to take horses and provisions, or to capture Washington City, together with "old Abe" and Mrs. Lincoln. The Herald thinks the movement of the Confederates is the most contemptible warlike fizzle, or the profoundest and most formidable strategic military movement of modern times; but which of the two it is, the Herald is wholly unable to guess. There is one thing that we think has prevented all the Confederate papers from exposing the details of this movement to the enemy :- They did not know them. Not even the most enterprising correspondent of a Richmond or any other paper could find the thing out, or else it would have been published certainly, at least such would appear to be the course of

The movement is certainly not without its dangers and can hardly be expected to realize all the beneficial results originally anticipated from it, from the necessary abandonment of an important auxilliary enterprise.casion a division of Lzz's strength, and in such divis- by trade.

ions there is always danger, as was shown by the detaching of Longstruct's corps from Bragg's army. followed soon after by the battle of Missionary Ridge and the defeat of Bragg.

WE have on our desk a communication signed

We are as willing to publish any communication for We are as willing to publish any communication for B. W. Bleight; Private W. H. Woodward. Total including a private soldier—as we are for President Davis. The the casualties at Spotteylvanea Court House, Killed 4; character and interest of the communication alone must decide the question. The fact that "Lince" states that he is a private soldier would certainly not prevent us from publishing his communication. But the communication is calculated to do barm, unintentionally, no doubt. We say it is culculated-we do not think it is intended to do evil. For the sake of the writer as well as for the good of the service we refrain from publishing it, and we think we are right in so deing. We ask the writer, whom we do not know, but who seems to be an intelligent man, to think over it, and see if he does not agree with us.

The New York Herald of the 8th, makes the follow-It is hardly just to hold either Mr. CHASE or Mr. MEM- ing reference to a certain transaction in this vicinity, MINGER responsible for the failure of their respective which certainly was the occasion of a good deal of talk

> A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. Cushing, of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, F. C., on the ?4th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men- He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular re connoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel guaboats in getting back, thich he did safely, after an absence of three days and two

THE LATEST intelligence from Europe would lead to the conclusion that a war is likely to occur there, involving complications of a character which has not been known since the days of the first Napoleon, and better. likely to test new elements of power which did not exist | Wounded-W H Adams, J E Phillips, H J Bain, S are Barefoot, slightly, W N Raiford, severely, Corpl W J

Nominally the Germanic Confederation, but in realty Austria and Prussin, have undertaken the adjust- Kethan, Jr., J Bain. ment of the relations existing between Denmark and one or two of her provinces, held by a tenure different from that by which the other provinces were attached Officers...... to the Danish Crown. They claim that, although belonging to the Danish monarchy, these provinces belong primarily to the Germanic Confederation, and that they, Austria and Prussia, have a right of protectorate over them. In plain terms, Prussia wants to although not liking the thing, will support Prussia on the ground that Prussia will agree to have the Germanic Confederation defend Austria's non-Germanic possessions in Italy and Hungary.

England, although Queen VICTORIA takes the German side in this quarrel, is bound to sustain Denmark, culation of the duration of the war. He probably or at once give up her position as a leading European could have kept greenbacks up tolerably well, and in power, and this last she cannot afford to do. If France and Russia stand aside, England, with Denmark and adopted. Sweden, can easily bring Austria and Prussia to that he assigned for the duration of the war. In thus terms within a short time, and we confess that for once limiting the trouble he made a mistake, as we all know. | we would like to see England successful, for in this case she would be taking the part of the weak against

A Convention got up and met in London for the purpose of adjusting this Germano-Danish difficulty, has broken up without effecting anything, and no rethat would soon pass away. Mr. Chase's resignation sort seems to be left but war. As we have said, England is pledged to sustain Denmark, and she must do

For the Journal. WHILE the Yankees before Charleston are assuming to be such sticklers for the observance of the rules of war governing civilized nations, and are so sensitive to ages. There are certain laws of trade, finance the "mote in their neighbor's eye, forgetting the beam in their own," the following extract, over which they appear to gloat with the vampire's joy, exhibits in itself a departure from the very rules they invoke, and presents them to the world as little less than self-appointed assassins. In their warfare, there is not a spark of that chivalrons superiority, which could command the respect of the vanquished, or entitle them to the admiration of the historian, and the announcement of the mode in which they accidentally caused the death of their distinguished, noble and chivalric christian antagonist, carries with it the reflection, that his life was only lost by the depravity of the enemy in seeking an advantage unwarranted by the principles of modern

> YANKER ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF GEN. POLK -The Louisville Journal of the 28th vit., states that "the death Gen. Leonidas Polk, which took place about neon on the 14th inst., was under the following circumstances, as detailed to us by a correspondent: General Sherman had een riding along our lines the entire day, from right to eft. He has a been, quick eye, ever watchful, and with he aid of a powerful glass, he discovered three general field officers of the enemy, with their staffs, making their way to the crest of Pine mountain, where they could obin a comprehensive view of the location of our lines of battle, and our arrangements for making attacks and repelling assaults. Gen. Sherman watched their movements and saw some of the group on the mountain taking observations. The vigi ant general rapidly rode up to the bat-tery best located to reach the rebel officers and found it to Simonson's the ever faithful. As it was noon, the men bad nearly all left the guns for their meals. Going up to one of the pieces, Gen. 8. asked for the officer in charge, and being told that he was at dinner, he was summoned to return instantly. When the lieutenant arrived, under the general's personal directions, a shell was sent on to Pine "St has fallen about 25 feet short; a little more use and you have it," said Sherman, after watching its flect. The next shot struck some one, of course not known at the time. "That will do," said the general in a quiet, cool tone, and then rode off, followed by a single orderly, the usual numerical strength of his field staff.

> VATTEL says, that formerly he who killed the King or General of the enemy was commended and greatly rewarded; the honors annexed to the spolia opima are well known. Nothing was more natural. In former times, the belligerent nations had, almost in every instance, their safety and very existence at statke, and the death of the leader often put an end to the war .-In our days, a soldier would not date to boast of having killed the enemy's Ksng."

Applying the principle, it is more dastardly to attempt the life of a General, than to take the life of the Sovereign, for the former produces no other result than the promotion of his subordinate, while the death of the latter might stop the war. There might be a plausible excuse for the latter, but there is none for the former, as the duration of the war rarely depends upon the death of any particular General. On this subject, let us cite an instance in the life of Charles XII of Sweden, in which sound reason and the most exalted courage are equally conspicuous. This Prince being engaged in the siege of Thorn in Poland, and frequently walking around the City, was easily distinguished by the cannoneers, who regularly fired upon him as soon as they saw him make his appearance. The principal officers of his army, greatly alarmed at their Sovereign's den—

Kentucky regiment, to rank May 28th, 1864.

Captain J K Elliott, of Alabama, to be Major Thirtieth Alabama regiment, to rank May 12th, 1864.

Captain Warren Adams, of conth Carolina, to be Major Captain Warren Captain War of his army, greatly alarmed at their Sovereign's danger, wished to have information sent to the Governor, that if the practice was continued, no quarter should be granted either to him or the garrison. But the Swedish Monarch would never permit such a step to be takentelling his officers that the Governor and the Saxon cannoneers were perfectly right in acting as they did, that it was himself who made the attack upon them and that the war would be at an end if they could kill him -whereas they would reap very little advantage even | To the Reserved Militia of Georgia: from killing the principal officers of his army .-Histoire DuNord, p. 26." This gallant Captain

kee SHERMAN in the manner of General Polk's death. successful; the danger will be upon the return, Of course nection with the ballad, "Woodman, spare that tree."

IN LINE OF BATTLE, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 1st, 1864.

of Jane, to let July, i clusive. At Cold Harbor, June 1st and 2nd, Corporal W. P. Miller, slightly, site; Privates Lyon Stevens, severely, leg; David Pann, slightly, con'nsion At Petersture, June 28th and July 1st, Killed, Sergeant

Very respectfully, H. G. FLANNER. let Lieut Commending Battery. For the Journal.

HEADQUARTERS Blat EEG'T N C. T ,) In the trenches near Petersburg, Va., June 23d, I-64. Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a list of casualt in this regiment from June 2nd to 23d, inclusive.
Field and Staff-Wounded-Col. H. McKethan. Co. A-Wounded- rivate J R Brothers. Missing-Privates L Aston, M E Dickson.

Co. B-Wounded-M. Watters.

Missing-J Canderson, R Tucker, A J Smith. Dail, R H Merritt, C M Wade.

Co. D-Killed-H Dallas, R Graham. Wounded-Sergt W R Boon, Private W Malone, N D White, D A Mc loogsn, N M White, W J Humphrey, J A Missing-Corpl D Carlile, Private A J Shaw, J A cha A Rozier, W H Scott.

Co. E-Killed-Corpl O Thompson, Private W A Thomp son, H W Iaman. Wounded--Lt J P Pitman, Sgt G W Moore, W Prevatt, J

ey, W G.egory.
Co. F-wounded-D Alphin.

Co. F.—wounded—D Alphin.

Missing—Corpl B J Hays, Private H L Baxley.

Co. G.—Killed—Corpl S P Hinson.

Wounded—J Ellis, F. Gaskill, alightly, J. G. Halt, S.

Knowles, Marley Merrit J N Register, Sgt M King. missing-Lt B A Gowan, M Blanton. Co. H-Killed-Private D V Flinn. Wounded-Lt J A Mearcs, A Vanie, Egt N A Maultsby

Missing-Sgt G M Brown, Private D Barney L B Butter. Co. I-Killed-Corpl H J Daughtey, Private W T Led

Missing — D J Calbreth.

Co. K — Wounded — Corpl J W Layton, Private A Mc-Missing-W R Jordan, L. Jackson.

RECAPITULATION. Killed. Wounded. J remain, yours,
Very respectfully,
JOHN R. LATTA, ist Lieut. & Adjt. 51st Reg't N. C. T. Fayetteville Observer vill please copy.

For the Journal. CAMP 3D N. C. Cavalry, } A. N. Va., June 8th, 18'4. At a meeting of Co. B. 3d N. C. Cavalry. Lieut. D. W.

Simmons was called to the chair, and Corp'l Jas. R. Hurs! equested to set as secretary.
The following committee, Lieut. S. H. Mortor, Ferg't T. G. Dobson and Bryan Parker, was appointed to offer resolutions concerning the death of D. C. Marshall and Hiram Williams. The following preamble and resolutions were

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take sudderly from our midst, two of our most brave and beloved fellow-comrades-in-arms, D. C. Marshall, who fell at Hanover ourt House, May 31st, and Hiram B. Williams, who fell the day following, near Ashland, therefore, Resolved 1st That, while we humbly bow to the will of God, knowing that his decrees are just and righteous, we mouth the loss of these who may be replaced in numbers, but never in those estinable qualities, those endearing characteristics which helonged especially to them. Long association in camp, on the watch, in the field, the common tolls and dangers of the ldier, in which they so cheerfully and nobly participated, had woven the threads of affection around our very hearts. who loved them

Resolved 2d, That we tender to their bereaved families. our heart-felt cond sience, and point them for consolation in this sad siff ction to the "source of cousolation. Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal for publication, requesting other State papers to

Lieut. D. W. EIMMONE, Chairman JAS. R. HURST. Secretary. PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ending Saturday last, 9th instant : GENERALS.
Brigadier General H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, to be Ma-

or General (with temporary rank under act approved May slat, 1864) to command division of N. P. Stewart (promoed)-to rank from July 7, 1864. command M. J. Wright's Brigade-to rank July 7, 1864. COLONELS.

Lient Col John Ashford, of North Carolina, to be Colonel 8th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 1864. Major Charles E Broyles, of Georgia, to be Colonel 36th Porgia regiment to rank April 28th, 1864.
Licutenaut Colonel B W Phipps, of Mississippi, to be Colonel 19th Mississippi regiment, to rank May 12, 1864. Major E C Council, of Mississippi, to be Colonel 16th Mis sussippi regiment, to rank May 13, 1864.
Lieutenant Colonel T M Legan, of South Carolina, to be

Colonel of Hampton's Legion, to rank May 19, 1864. Major B M Boykin, of South Carolina, to be Colonel 20th outh Carolina regiment, to rank June 2, 1864. Major George T hogers, elected Colonel 6th Virginia re giment to rank May 3, 1862. Lientenant Colonel Jao B Nethercutt, of North Carolina. to be Colonel 65th North Carolina regiment, to rank June

Major R C Smith, of Maryland, to be Lieutenant Colonel of lat Marylard Cavairy Battalion, to rank June 1, 1864.
Major G W Flowers, of North Carolina, to be Lieutenant

Major B B Kirkland, of South Carolina, to be Lieutenant Colonel of 1st South Carolina regiment, to rank May 19, Captain Thos J Dala, of North Carolina, to be Lieuter ant Colonel of 58th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 16, 1863. Major J A Blair, of Mississippi, to be Lieutenant Colonel

of 2d Mississippi regiment, to rank July 3, 1883.

Major George W Hegerly, of Alabams, to be Lieutenant Colonel of 59th Alabama regiment, to rank May 16, Major W B Woolbridge, of Virginia. to be Lieutenaut Colonel of the 4th Virginia Cavalry regiment, to rank May

Captain J H Dugcan, of Mississippl, to be Lieutenant Major S McNeill Bain. of Mississippi, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Mississ.ppi regiment, to rank May 19,

Colonel of the 30th Alabama regiment, to rank May 12. Empire State. Major Robert De Treville, of South Carolina, to be Lieuenant Colonel 1st South Carolina regiment E M, to rank January 20, 1864. H W Williamson, of Virginia, to be Lieutenant

Colonel of the 6th Virginia regiment (elected) to rank May Major Clement G Wright, of North Carolina, to be Lieurank June 3, 1864.

MAJORS.

Capt F S Lewis, of S C, to be Major of the Fifteenth South Carolina regiment, to rank November 18th, 1863.

Captain J C Wilson, of North Carolina, to be Major Captain Thomas E Winn, to be Major Twenty-fourth

Georgia regiment, to rank May 6th, 1864. Captain John Londermilk, of Georgia, to be Major Thir ty-sixth Georgia regiment, to rank April 28th, 1864.

Captain Jno H Buchanan, of Mississippi, to be Second Mississippi regiment—to rank July 31, 1863. Captain Jno B Rogers, of Kentucky, to be Major Fourth

First South Carolina regiment, E M, to rank January 20th Captain R B Taylor, of Virginia, elected Major Eixth Virginia regiment, to rank May 3d, 1862.
Captain J W Latta, of North Carolina, 66th N. C. regi-

ment, to rank June 3d. 1864. GOV, BROWN'S PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA,

July 9th, 1864. A late correspondence with the President of the Conederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements furnished an excuse for his enemies, but in doing so es- to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to tablished the rule which has been violated by the Yan. | the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun IS now un. Retired. der command of the Federal General upon our soil. Vacated..... far, the movement undertaken by our army has been guccessful; the danger will be upon the return Of conscriptions, have Bending off a force sufficient to effect anything must oc- We do not know how old he was. He was a printer vice, while they, as well as the two regiments of the State Line, have distinguished themselves by cool cour-

age and intrepid valor when attacked by the energy .- Number of general officers of volun-But there is need of further reinforcements, as well be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston and Will you please publish the following list of casualities will a very large proportion of the gallant and chivalin Potts' N. C. Battery, (formerly Latham'r.) from the lat the soil of other States, it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our Expired by constitutional limitation homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors

I am fu'ly aware of the importance of the growing Mustered out..... crop of the State, and have delayed this call as long as the exigencies will possibly permit, to enable the peo Rejected Southern portion of the State, it is believed this will Revoked .. be accomplished by the time this proclamation can be Diamissed generally published, while ten days or two weeks longer In service May 19, 1864. will enable those in the Northern half of the State to do most of their labor necessary to make the crop. I therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of the State, do hereby order into active Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest's Address to his Command military service all that part of the reserve militia of

this State between the ages of 50 and 55 years, and all between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, who reside South of a line running East and West across the territory of the State, passing through the city of Macon, to report to General G. W. Smith at Atlanta, ate occasion to address you a few words of recapitula with the least possible delay; and I further order, that all persons between said ages subject to militia Buty, each leaving his home, on the 20th of this month, and was inaugurated. Maj. Gen. Sherman, with a large who reside North of said line, report to Gen. Smith, repairing to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest joule and well appointed army, undertook to penetrate the between the ages of seventeen and fifty years who are exempt from Confederate conscription, and are not absolutely unable to do militia duty, which disability must be shown by the certificate of a Surgeon properly appointed under the laws of this State, to report with the militia of their respective counties, as they are subject to State minitia duty. And I further require all free white male persons between said ages in this State, not in actual military service of the Confederacy, except as herein exempted, to report also, as I chunot suppose the President will claim as exempt from militia duty in this great emergency, the large number of able bodied young men who have Confederate details to attend to var.ous industrial avocations and pursuits, in which they have no military service to perform cannot surely be the intention of the Confederate Gov. do service, in the organization, to keep them out of the bullet department. Hence, I claim their aid in the field till this emergency is passed, and direct, in case of their refusal to report when others embraced in the call abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama Missing respond, that their neighbors who are going to camp saved. arrest them and compel them to go. The time allowed, enables those of them who are planters, to lay by their crops, or to approximate so near to completion a that serious injury cannot grow out of their absence. while

quired to arrest and carry with them all deserters withn their power at the time they start to camp. The following persons are not embraced in the call. All commissioned officers of the Confederate States on detached or local service, all State officers and other exempts from militia du'y by the act to organize militia, and the act amendatory of that act.

little damage will be done by the temporary all serce

from their places, of Confederate Tax Assessors. Col-

lectors, Tappers, Mcchanics, secret service men! &c.,

as their business must cease entirely if the enemy over-

run the State. All who respond to this call, are re-

All persons in the employment of the Confederate States in the cities of Savannab, Augusta, Macon, Columbus. Griffin, Atlanta, and Athens, who belong to regularly organized military companies who drift frequentiy and are held for the local defence of the place endured without a murmur or complaint, you found against raids, &c.

All officers and employees of any railroad company n this State, who are regularly and constantly ployed in the service of said Road, at the date of eall. All Telegraph operators and employees of the All persons employed in any cotton or woollen facto-

ry or paper mill in this State, who have details from best, loved them most. They now sleep where the taking leaves is their only mound; the warbling birds their only fullaby, and the passing breeze their only requiem; but their memory will be ever cherished in the heave of the state of stack. Consequents Governments, on condition that they keep themselv 3 organized as military companies, prepared to deall in their power to defend the factory in case of attack. the State : Confederate Governments, on condition cities above named, and such policemen and ficemen as he will certify to be indispensably necessary to the protection of the city. All practicing physicians not exceeding three in a county, to be selected by the Inferior court in case there are more, and all such millers as the court may testify are actually necessary at home, two agents of the relief fund selected by the court for each county. All post masters in cities, with their necessary clerks, and one post master in each county town, and all mail carriers con-The following promotions in the Army were recer- stantly engaged in that business. All State House ded at the Adjutant General's office, during the week officers and their necessary clerks. The officers and guards of the Penitentiary and the officers and emmain in counties in the rear of the enemy's fints; all temporary rank under act approved May 31st, 1864) to of the counties of Ribus, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Gilmer, Pickens and Dawson, on account of the

> those counties. As the law of this State declares every man, inbject to militia duty, who refuses to respond to this order, to for the heart of your country, with declarations both by be a deserter and liable to be tried and punished as negro and white troops, of "no quarters to Forrest or such, all aids de comp at home, and all Justice of the his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed. Inferior Courts. Sheriffs, Clerks, Ordinaries and Tax destroyed. Collectors and Receivers of Tax Returns of the State, who are by status declared exempt from military duty, are hereby required to travel through their respective counties constantly, and, if necessary, arrest and send arms, two thousand prisoners, and killed and wounded forward all pe sons subject, who neglect or refuse to report. In case any of those efficers neglect this duty our triumphant banners. The remainder is still wanand refuse themselves to report and aid in repelling the dering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy, it is hoped all who are in service will remember enemy. There were not over three thousand of you them in future, and place more faithful public servants in positions of responsibilty. However weighty the reasons each man might be able to give for remaining it home, there are more important reasons why be should hasten to the front if he is able to travel,

> army and aid in driving back the enemy, or be will drive you back to the Atlantic, burn your cities and public buildings, destroy your property, and devastate the fair like infantry veterans, or hurling your irres stible squadfiields of your noble State.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroad evel which Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the peple of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more beavily in proportion to population than these of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hezards and at any sacrifice rush to the front, and aid the great commen ler at the head of our glorious Major T H Patterson, of Alabama, to be Lieutenant self-sacrificing army, to drive him from the soil of the

I beg you, fellow citizens, to reflect upon the magnitude of the issue.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gul States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruised. It in the discharge of his duty. His brigade displayed Gen. Sherman's army is cut off the West is ithrown open to us to the Ohio River, and all raids into Missis sippi, Georgia and Alabama will at once cease. If merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occavery citizen of Georgia will do his duty and the President will permit Kentucky to rest free from raids for a time, and will send Morgan and Forrest to operate upon the railroad line of communication, nearly three manded by Capt. John W. Morton. He moved rapthe grand army of invasion can be destroyed, and not destruction in the masses of the enemy. only our own State but the Confederacy delivered from disaster by the triumphart success of our arms, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Courier has received a copy of the N. Y. World containing a roll and list of Generals of the U. S. Arm; since the commencement of the war, as latety furnished in response to a request from the Senate. We have not space at present for the names in full, but have the list at the Courier office for the inspection and examination of our friends, who can call for that purpose. The list shows that 580 Generals have been commission ed since the war opened, and that 327 of them are now in ervice. The following is a summary recapitulation : Lieut. Maj. and Byt. Brig. Gen. Lieut. Gens. Gen.

Lieut. Geas.

The U. S. Army Roll.

Number of general officers in the regular army at the commencement of mencement of the war... 1 · 3 In service...... 1 Major Generals.

Accounted for : Resigned..... Withdrawn.... Cashiered
Appointed Major Generals..... ....... Discharged.....

Charleston Courier. HD'QES FCREET'S CAVALRY.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28. Soldiers :- After a long and laborious campaign the Major General commanding deems it an appropri

tion, acknowledgment and congratulation. About the 15th of February last, the campaign which so gloriously terminated at " Tishamingo Creek." I also order all free white male persons in this State central counties of Alabama and Mississippl. Hs object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and deso'a'e that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy are supplied. Gen's Smith and Grierson bad their duties assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of speilation and piracy.

With a large co-operating cavalry force thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through North Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocco. At West Point you meet them There you throw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark, to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero, for all seemed impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle. You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant eneon the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to
my. The result is known to the world; you drove him burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at howling back in agony and shame; broken and demoralized. Sherman's campaign was thus brought to an battle was a drawn one. It lasted three hours.

> General commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Bell's brigade, (commanded by Col. Barteau,) Col. McCulloch, and Col. Forrest's brigades. But great as was this victory, it is not without its alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased. It was here that Col. Barkesdale gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the coble brother of the timore. General commanding-Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his dying grze was proudly turned upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace

to the ashes of the gallant young heroes. After a short repose you were called to a new theatre of action. By long and rapid marches, which you yourselves upon the waters of the Ohio, sweeping the enemy before you wherever you met him, capturing hundreds of prisoners, valuable and needed stores in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments, while securing for yourselves a character for endurance, valor and efficiency which might well excite the envy of the most famous legions in military history.

At Fort Pillow you exhibited the same conspicuous gallantry. In the face of a murderous fire from two gunboats and six pieces of artillery on the fort, you as the last resort, and have come with the determination stormed the works, and either killed or captured the entire garrison, a motley herd of negroes, traitors and out a thorough and lasting defeat. Yankers. This noble work was accomplished by parts of Chalmers' and Buford's divisions, composed of day, and it is believed the rebels are retiring to Harper's Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, commanded by Brig. Ferry. Gen. Chalmers, and for his gallantry on this and other occasions, Gen. Chalmers deserves the enduring gratitude of his countrymen.

For the exhibitions of high soldierly bearing, on these fields, you have earned from your country and its government the most grateful and well deserved plaudits. Congress has voted you complimentary resolutions of thanks and tenders you a nation's homage.

But the crowning glory of your great deeds, has ye to be named. Tishamingo creek is the brightest leaf playees of the State Armery, and Card Factory, who in your chaplet of laurels. Gen. Grierson, not satisfied are required to drill twice a week, as a military compa- with his test of your prowess, united with Gen. Sturny, for the defence of the capitol. All persons, who re- gis, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation-complete in infantry. Col. J. C. Catter, of Tenn, to be Brigadier Gueral (with who reside North of the Blue Ridge, with the people cavalry, artillery and supply trains. They came forth with threats of vengeance towards you and your commander, for the bloody victory of Fort Pillow-made a great searcity of provisions and the distance they have massacre only by destardly lankee reporters. Again to haul them, to preserve the lives of the inhabitants of you responded bravely to your General's call. Victory was never more glorious-disaster never more crush ing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route

You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle field. Seventeen guns, two bundred and fitty wagons, three thousand stand of two thousand more, are the proud trophies which adorn that achieved this victory over ten thousand of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal fee, would entitle you to the deepest gratitude. Again your General expresses his pride and admiration of Georgians, you must reinforce General Johnston's your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes.-Whether dismounted and fighting shoulder to shoulder. rons on flying fees, you evince the same courageous bravery. Soldiers! amid your rejoicing do not forget the gal-

lant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as they have the past.

To Brig. Ger. Buford, commanding division, my obligations are es, ecially due. His gallantry and activity on the filld was ever conspicuous, and by the energy displayed in pursuing the enemy, he deserves much of his Government.

He has abundant cause to be proud of his brigade commanders, Cols. Lyons and Bell, who displayed great gallantry during the day. Col. E. Rucker was prompt conspicuous steadiness during the fight. Col. Johnson commanding a brigade from Gen. Roddy's command. sion, and for the valuable services rendered by his troops. Nor can the General commanding forget to mention the efficient aid rendered by the artillery comnundred miles, in Sherman's rear, which passes over idly over the roughest ground, and was always in acmany bridges, through a country destitute of supplies, tion at the right time, and his well directed fire dealt The General commanding also takes pleasure in no-

ticing the intelligent alacrity with which Major W. Anderson, Captain W. B. Brand, Lieuts. Donaldson, Titne and Gallaway, of my staff, who conveyed orders to all parts of the field. They were ever near my person, and were prompt in the discharge of every duty. Soldiers! You have done much, but there is still work for you to do. By prompt obedience to orders. work for you to do. By prompt obedience to orders, revenues of 19 successive Popes. St. Paul's was completed and patient endurance, you will be enabled to repeat under the direction of one architect, in the space of 3? these achievements. The enemy is again endeavoring to break through the living wall erected by your noble bosoms and big hearts. In the name and recollection of ruined homes, desolated hearts, and the bleaching bones of your martyre comrades, you are appealed to again.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the groaps of your insulted women, and the cries of starving chil-3 dren will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign yet a constitutional and free government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny, for existence itself, for your your wives and child against your own enslavement, against emancipation. confiscation and subjugation with all their attendant borrors.

In conclusion, your commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact.—

The ray of peace, is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourself and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be ena-bled to return to your desolated homes, there to collect to gether once more your scattered household goods. By order of

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST. C. W. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRABHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Distric Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern Distric

FROM RICHMOND-ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCK BOAT.

BICHMOND, July 15th, 1864. Rumors are plentiful to-day of the Confederate success n Maryland.

Private advices from Petersburg state that the Yankees eremptorily refuse to exchange papers. The flag of truce boat Varina arrived to-day, with Capt. Baylor of Virginia, Capt. Coker of South Carolina, and several ladies.

No late: papers received by this agrival.

## AFFAIRS AROUND WASHINGTON CITY.

RICEMOND, July 15th, 1864. The Washington Star of the afternoon of the 12th, says that along the entire line this morning the rebels present a much bolder front than yesterday at Fort Stevens, near 7th Street road. The rebel lines was pressed back half a mile, and the skirmishers at 11 o'clock were in close proximity. Prisoners taken say that the force in the vicinity of Forts Stevens and DeRussey numbered forty thousand. The railroad between here and Baltimore is effectually

FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN FORBEST AND

broken up by the rebels.

SMITH.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1884 The following dispatch was received to-day :- We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith on yesterday, Tapelo this morning, but could not force his position. The

## NORTHERN NEWS.

PSTEROBURG, July 15th, 1864. The Washington Chrenicle, of the 13th inst., has been received.

Dispatches from Baltimore, July 12th, say that all is quiet. The city is strongly detended, and all business places, except the drinking houses, are open.

Gilmore, Hoffman, and other prominent secessionists have been arrested. Gunpowder bridge is not badly burnt, and will be re-

paired in a few days. No rebels are believed to be within twenty miles of Bal-

General Tyler is certainly either killed or captured. The Clipper of Tuesday evening says that already we

have it certain that the troops levied for the emergency by General Couch are gathering in front of the rebels, and that every day the rebel hosts linger in the State the greater is their probable peril.

In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day Tuesday, and Chronicle's reporter from the front says that the rebels were being reinforced by arrival of troops. He says that the cavalrymen and infantry men who come in from the North side of 7th Street road have nearly all pass. ed to the right or east side of the road, and the other troops before on the West side have passed over to the East of the road. The reporter says that he left the front with the conviction that the rebel hosts, now thundering at the gates of the national capital, have accepted this issue to succeed in the undertaking, and will not turn back with-

Lincoln, his wife and several members of Congress, rod to the front to watch the fight on Tuesday evening. Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junetion at Frederick, Md., though the rebels still hold the passes in South Mountain.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Wash ing ton and Baltimore were out after 12 o'clock Tuesday. Laurel and Paint branch bridges on the Washington and Baltimore railway were burnt by the rebels on Thursday, and the railroad cut in five different places.

The Chronicle says that it will take sometime to repair the railroad. Sumner, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with

General Franklin, but was not recognized, and escaped. The Chronicle says the crack of the rebels' rifles were heard in the very environs of Washington. A letter from Nashville, July 7th, says that the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly ensue in the vicinity of that city, and adds: Should Johnston make a stand

Sherman will probably cease flanking and deliver battle. Owing to interuption in the telegraph communication the Chronicle has no dispatches North of Baltimore. Generals Edward Johnston, G. H. Stuart, Frank Gard-

ner. J. J. Archer and Jeff. Thompson have been placed under the rebel fire in the forts near Charleston. The Florida has captured five more vessels. FROM ATLANTA-YANKEE CAVALRY CROSS THE

CHATTAHOOCEEE AND ARE DRIVEN BACK. ATLANTA, July 14th, 1864. Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoo chee river at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Newhan,"

last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back, and the bridge burned. No change in affairs at the front. The enemy are firing occasionally with artillery across the river.

I Newnan is the county seat of Coweta county, Geo. 40 miles southwest of Atlanta. It is on the Rail Pond from Atlanta to Ligrarge, and the appearance of the enemy there shows a disposition on their part to turn Atlanta of the South and West, and thus to isolate Alabama and Mis sissippi.--Journal.]

GOV. BROWN AFTER THE DETAILED MEN. ATLANTA, July 15th, 1864

Gov. Brown having received official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocation, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the detence of their homes and State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlants; and that if force is used squinst the lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance offer-

He admonishes the men detailed by the Confederate authorities for agricultural purposes that their creps are now laid by, and that their provision supply will not be endangered by their absence for a short period. Nothing new in front.

THE GEORGIA FRONT .- We have no information of a definite character from Gen. Johnston's army. Reports of a sensational character are numerous, but having nothing of a satisfactory nature, we prefer to omit rumore calculated to excite the public mind, and await reliable intelligence. Gen Johnston's army remains intact, and our taith is unshaken in his ability to redeem our State from the grasp of the enemy. Agusta Constitutionalist, 12th.

THE TWO GREAT CATHEDRALS OF THE WORLD -St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London rank as the argest edifices in Christendom. Undoubtedly St. Peter's is superior to London's metropolitan church, but there is a sense in which this national edifice excels even St. Peter's; for St. Peter's occupied 145 years in building, was the work of 12 successive architects, and exhausted the years, the expense was entirely defrayed by a small tax of

Among the rumors on the streets vesterday were tha Atlanta was being moved to Macon, that Early had captured Bangor, Maine; that a man had crossed the Mississippi who told the truth; that Kirby Smith was in Sherman's rear; that Gen. Johnston had been superceeded by General Sherman, and that a speculator had professed religion.

Macon Confederate.

The Columbia South Carolinian states that Dent, Grant's brother-in-law, is now a resident in one of the public buildings in that classic town.

In this town on Monday last, CHARLES, son of P. C. and A. D. Felt, aged I year, 8 months and 21 days. In Charlotte, en the 10th instant, Hon GREEN W. CALD-WELL, formerly Member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and for many years Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

On the 24th June, at the residence of his uncle, W. A. Paison, Eq., in Sampson county, "BAVID BAILY MUB-PRY, son of P. Murphy, Eq., aged 13 years.